THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1931 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 52

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

SOVIET SEEKS EFFICIENCY IN MACHINE PLAN

Delay in Operation of Tractor Plant Laid to Error in Management

ORGAN OF COUNCIL PRINTS CRITICISM

Readiness to Publish Adverse Comments Shows Wish to Correct Mistakes

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The "giddiness from success," which Joseph Stalin found it necessary to rebuke last spring in the field of collective farming, has found a more recent manifestation in the new Stalingrad tractor factory. This plant was finished ahead of scheduled time and opened with a great flourish of trumpets simultaneously with the holding of the Communist Party Congress last June.

What has happened there since June has been a vivid illustration of the fact that it is not enough to assemble building materials, buy foreign equipment and set up a plant with foreign technical aid—the plans for the Stalingrad factory were drawn up by the Albert Kahn Company of Detroit.

It is also necessary to have a rational and realizable plan of production after the factory has been put in operation. Such a plan, according to several reports which have reached Moscow, has been conspicuous by its absence at the Stalingrad plant.

When the writer visited the tractor factory toward the end of August, more than two months after it had been formally opened, it had only turned out 16 tractors and much of its extensive equipment seemed to be standing idle. Various explanations were given for the slowness of the plant in getting under way: absence of essential machine parts, lack of high-grade steel, and insufficiency of skilled labor.

Defects Announced

Some time later John Becker, an American mechanic, denounced certain defects in the operation of the plant, and his criticisms were considered sufficiently valid to warrant publication in For Industrialization, official organ of the Supreme Economic Council, which manages the Soviet state industries. About 300 American skilled mechanics and a few engineers have been engaged to work in the plant and act as instructors for the 7000 Russian workers.

Now comes more detailed criticism from N. Staroff, a correspondent of For Industrialization in Stalingrad. He paints a gloomy picture of persistent mismanagement by the di-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Mary's Wading Won't Interfere With Her Test for Literacy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Chief Bird-Battler, Fish-Wolf-Robe, Mary-Wades-In-The-Water, and other Blackfeet Indians are soon going to school for the first time.

As a part of the campaign for literacy being made by the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, the first Indian illiteracy clinic will be conducted on the Blackfeet reservation for two weeks, from March 8 to 22, to find out how much an adult illiterate Indian can learn in an intensive course of that length of time.

A week's conference was concluded here yesterday with the making of plans for this clinic. Attending the conference were Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Dr. W. Carson Ryan, director of education of the Indian Bureau; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, of the National Advisory Committee; Forrest R. Stone, superintendent of the Blackfeet Agency; and Douglas Gold, superintendent of Browning School District, Browning, Mont.

The clinic is a coöperative effort of the National Advisory Committee on illiteracy and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the Browning school district furnishing its buildings and equipment. The teachers will be volunteers from the Blackfeet boarding school, and the Browning public schools.

In addition to a new book designed especially for adult beginners, the Indians will have their own daily newspaper, prepared for this clinic, in which they will see their names in print, as well as the news of their activities and achievements, all of which will be told in simple terms. It is expected that the news will stimulate their curiosity and will add to their vocabulary.

The clinic will close with an Indian feast, instead of a school picnic. There will be a general distribution of gifts to all the students and special ones for the most proficient.

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 13

FEATURES

Radio Programs 6
The Home Forum 7
Enduring Prosperity
(With French Translation)
Women's Enterprises and Activities 8
Educational 9
Chess 12
In the Ship Lanes 14
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

English Court Upholds Ban on Sunday Movies

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 27

THE Court of Appeals today upheld a decision of the King's Bench Court declaring Sunday movies illegal under the Lord's Day act of 1781.

Sunday movies have been a fixture for years despite the ancient law, the theater owners turning over part of the Sunday receipts to charitable organizations.

A bill to legalize Sunday movies and theatrical performances is now before Parliament.

Britain Advised to Block Entry of Soviet Goods

Chamber of Commerce of Manchester Questions Credit Assistance

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 27—Proposal that the British Government should seek, "possibly in concert with other powers," some means of preventing Soviet Russia from selling its products at prices below the cost of production in countries conducted on a normal economic system is contained in the report for 1930 of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce adopted by the board of directors yesterday.

Commenting on assurances given by Saul Bron, head of the Soviet trade delegation in Britain, that Soviet cotton textiles would not be sold on the British Empire market in competition with Manchester products, the report says it has been found impossible to devise any means of preventing purchasers outside the British Empire reselling within the British Empire in contravention of Mr. Bron's undertaking.

The situation thus set up, the report declares, "must provoke considerable anxiety," and must also affect the favorable attitude previously adopted toward the British Government's policy of fostering Russian trade and assisting it with credits.

Labor conditions in Russia were also responsible for a series of questions in the House of Commons yesterday, when Dr. Hugh Dalton, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced the Soviet Government's refusal to allow any official investigations into allegations of forced labor in lumber camps.

Dr. Dalton quoted Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, as saying, "No official request for an investigation could be considered by the Soviet Government any more than would a similar request be considered by His Majesty's Government, and that convicts are employed in the Soviet Union, as in other countries, on work such as road building is a matter which solely concerns the Soviet Government."

The British Ambassador has also been informed by the Soviet authorities, Dr. Dalton added, that neither prison labor nor in general the labor of sentenced persons is employed in branches of the timber industry which produce for export, including work at ports.

G. M. Gillett, Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade, answering another question, declared that the British Government had decided that no useful purpose would be served by referring the matter to the League of Nations for an inquiry.

BRIAND PLAN SAID TO SPELL UNITED EUROPE

London Journalist Tells Women Voters It Offers Solution of Problem

The Briand plan for European federation offers the best hope of averting the serious danger of a new division of Europe into two hostile camps, H. Wilson Harris, diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily News, told the School of Politics conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe College today.

"Foreign Affairs" is the general topic under discussion at the sessions, which will continue for three days. Dr. Bernice V. Brown, dean of Radcliffe College, welcomed the members of the league and the many guests at the meeting, which was held in Agassiz House, Cambridge.

Mr. Harris, who is a recognized authority on world politics, spoke on "The United States of Europe." Outlining the history of the plan since its proposal by Aristide Briand in September of 1929, he asserted that the prospects for its future development are on the whole very hopeful.

Groups Drawing Closer

"The various groups of states are beginning to draw closer to one another," Mr. Harris said, "and if the Briand plan succeeds in combining these groups together in their turn, a good deal will have been done to avert the serious danger of a new division of Europe into two hostile camps, consisting, in the main, of the nations who won the World War and those who lost."

During the second meeting of the committee investigating the proposal, held this month at Geneva, unexpected progress was made, Mr. Harris said, which greatly improved the prospects of the plan.

"In the face of irresponsible rumors about possible war, the European Foreign Ministers composing the committee have declared themselves more firmly resolved than ever to settle every possible dispute peaceably at Geneva," he declared.

They further resolved that the economists should push forward with plans for the so-called tariff truce, meaning first a limitation of European tariffs to present levels, and second a gradual reduction to lower levels. A study was also begun, he said, of a farm aid scheme for the agrarian countries of eastern Europe.

Summing up the "1930 Gains in International Coöperation," Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, classed the successful completion of the British Round Table Conference on Indian Affairs as one of the most important contributions of the year.

Although its consummation came early in 1931, most of the actual work of the conference was done in 1930, and it, should rightly be included among the advances of that year, Mr. Abbot said, as a "great step toward the peaceful solution of a problem which for a time threatened to vex all humanity for a long period to come."

Important Gain

The London Naval Treaty, signed on April 22, 1930, and later ratified by all the powers signing, he ranked as an equally important gain. It also constituted "one of the most important contributions of the Hoover Administration to the cause of world peace," Mr. Abbot said, since it was only ratified by the Senate under marked pressure from the White House.

He quoted Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, who emphasized the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Back to 'Balance of Power' Called Europe's Main Peril

France and Italy Appear as Leaders of Opposing Groups Resembling Alliances of Pre-War Regime, but Economic Factors Cut Across Political Quarrels

"Europe at the Crossroads" Series—No. 3

As the statesmen meet at Geneva to discuss a United States of Europe and to fix the date for the World Disarmament Conference, big movements and big changes are afoot. In drawing up a survey of Europe's prospects for the year 1931, Mr. Huddleston has endeavored to eliminate the more extreme views of pessimists and optimists alike and to strike a fair balance, showing that while conditions are unquestionably critical, the movement for unity and coöperation is gaining strength.

The first article on this subject appeared Jan. 19.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The salient unfavorable fact in Europe which has recently developed is the ranging of the nations into two camps, one of which demands a revision of the treaties while the other expresses its determination to resist all revision. That is putting the case simply, but it is not, of course, quite so simple. Some of the revisionist nations would be bitterly opposed to certain kinds of revision; and some of the anti-revisionists nations would be prepared in certain circumstances to agree to readjustments.

Nor is this cleavage a new phenomenon. From the beginning there were nations which were well content with the provisions of the treaties, and there were other nations which were discontent. It could scarcely have been otherwise, for the victors made their own terms which they imposed on the vanquished. Doubtless the victors aimed at a considerable measure of justice, and it would be improper to suppose that they unscrupulously took all they could. They tried to be fair, and both President Wilson, representing the United States, and David Lloyd George, representing Great Britain, having no direct interest in the continent, endeavored in some sort to act as arbiters. But the nature of the problem was such that many doubtful points arose, and in the post-war atmosphere it was almost a foregone conclusion that the friendly nations received the benefit of the doubts.

Prof. Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian savant, remarks that while there were

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

LAVAL MINISTRY CLOSE COPY OF TARDIEU CABINET

Continuation of Struggle Between Right and Left Groups Forecast

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 27—The new Government headed by Pierre Laval is not the coalition Cabinet of conciliation which he desired to form. On the contrary it bears striking similarity to the André Tardieu Ministry which was overthrown Dec. 4.

This means that, instead of the political truce which the public so ardently desired, there will be a continuation of the struggle between party groups on the Right and Left sides of the Chamber of Deputies, which are almost equal in strength.

The broad coalition Government which M. Laval hoped to form was seen to be impossible when the Radicals, although offered five ministerial portfolios and four undersecretaryships in the new combination, refused to participate if any member of the opposing group known as the Republican Democratic Union was included in the Cabinet.

M. Laval could not accept any such ultimatum from the Radicals without sacrificing the support of the Moderate groups in the Center of the Chamber, which he desired to make the corner stone of his majority. He therefore proceeded to form a ministry drawn from the Center and Right of the Chamber, from which Radicals are entirely omitted.

Almost all the principal members of the recent Tardieu Government reappear in the list of the Laval Ministry. M. Tardieu, himself, becomes Minister of Agriculture, it is said because the downfall of the Jules Theodore Steeg Ministry on Jan. 22 was largely precipitated by the indiscretions of the then Minister of Agriculture, Victor Boret. M. Boret had earlier played a decisive part in overthrowing the Tardieu Government in the Senate on Dec. 4.

Other oustanding members of the Tardieu combination who now reenter the political arena are Aristide Briand, who continues as Minister of Foreign Affairs; André Maginot, who resumes his post as Minister of War; Paul Reynaud, formerly M. Tardieu's Minister of Finance, who is named Minister of the Colonies in succession to the former Premier Steeg; Pierre Etienne Flandin, M. Tardieu's erstwhile Minister of Commerce, who becomes Minister of Finance; François Pietri, former Minister of the Colonies, who becomes Minister of the Budget; Louis Rollin, M. Tardieu's former Minister of the Merchant Marine, who assumes the Commerce portfolio; François Poncet, who resumes his post as Undersecretary of National Economy, originally established by M. Tardieu.

Gaston Gérard, named High Commissioner of Tourism by M. Tardieu, resumes the same functions as Undersecretary of Tourism and Public Works. Jacques Louis Dumesnil, M. Tardieu's former Minister of Marine, becomes Minister of Air in succession to Paul Painlevé.

BRITISH PARTIES PROCLAIM TRUCE ON INDIA POLICY

Conservatives and Liberals to Support Promises of Prime Minister

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 27—Debate on India in the House of Commons yesterday has resulted in what amounts to a message of good will to the Indian people from all the political parties in the British Parliament.

It is also definitely assured that the MacDonald Government will consult leaders of both wings of the Opposition in action now to be taken to implement the new constitution for India which the Round Table Conference has sketched out.

It is true that a discordant note was struck in the debate by Winston Churchill, whose arguments against going forward with Indian constitutional reform were subsequently compared by Stanley Baldwin to those which George the Third might have used about the American colonies if he had been possessed of the rhetoric of Edmund Burke.

Mr. Churchill, however, though loudly cheered from Conservative back benches as a sincere and eloquent exponent of an imperialism which still appeals to many who realize the greatness of the difficulties involved in changing the course of British policy in India, was nevertheless repudiated by every subsequent speaker.

Churchill Views Opposed

Even the leader of the Conservative Party, to which Mr. Churchill belongs, declined specifically to support him in any way. "If it should happen that we should change places with the right honorable gentlemen opposite" (that is, if the Conservatives came back to power), Mr. Baldwin said meaningly, "what do the members behind me" (that is, the Conservatives) "suppose our duty would be? We have only one duty and that one duty is to try to implement as far as we can what has been done at the conference. . . . The difficulties I know are stupendous, but I would face those difficulties with

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

MacMillan to Map Ice Area From Air

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP)—Commander Donald B. MacMillan, arctic explorer, has revealed plans for an expedition this summer to ice-bound territory north of Labrador.

The commander placed an order here yesterday for an airplane to be used in mapping the unexplored area north of Nain, Labrador. He said he hoped to reach the great ice-cap of Baffin Land by air.

Commander MacMillan said three ships would carry a party of 50 men to Nain, the base of the expedition. They are his own auxiliary schooner, a similar ship carrying Dr. Alexander Forbes of Boston, and a third vessel, under the direction of Sir Wilfred Grenfell of St. Anthony, N. F.

Glimpse of Sun Brings Out Crowds in Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A fiery, red ball poised hesitantly on the horizon for 10 minutes and then gone was what natives and white people of Point Barrow on the extreme northern coast of Alaska saw on Jan. 21.

Most of the town's population crowded to the housetops or to the summit of the nearest snow drift to catch the first sight of the sun they had had in about two months. A blizzard of several days' duration stopped at the approach of the sun and there was an immediate moderation of temperature.

GLASS UPHELD IN HIS STAND ON FOREIGN LOANS

Senate Banking Committee Agrees Government Must Keep Hands Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency took cognizance of the invisible influence which the richest nation of the world wields in international affairs through control of financial strings when it approved the Glass "hands-off" policy in connection with the flotation of foreign loans in the United States.

The Senate committee's action in demanding that the State Department abandon its policy of censoring flotation of certain foreign loans marks the discovery in certain Senate quarters of a fact long known by Wall Street, that American money is wielding the power of an imperial arbiter today in world affairs.

The committee recommended favorably the resolution introduced by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia that grew out of an exchange of communications last summer between Henry L. Stimson, the present Secretary of State and Mr. Glass, who was Secretary of the Treasury, under President Wilson, demanding that the State Department abandon its alleged policy of passing on the flotation of foreign loans, or of attempting to restrict the Federal Reserve Board in dealing with the Bank for International Settlements.

Financiers who have appeared before the Glass subcommittee considering the Federal Reserve System seem to have no doubt that the power of American money is a world political and economic influence today, even thought it is not officially sanctioned by an Administration department. Mr. Glass has repeatedly asked witnesses before his own subcommittee if they consider the department has authority of law to approve or disapprove foreign loans, to which the reply has been an invariable negative.

On the other hand the private opinion is frequently expressed that whether the Senate likes it or not, or the nation approves or not, the mere fact of America's overshadowing

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Austro-Hungarian Treaty Strengthens Arbitral Courts

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Jan. 27—No extension of rival systems of European alliances is entailed in the treaty of friendship and arbitration which Count Stephen Bethlen, Hungarian Premier, and Dr. Johann Schober, Austrian Foreign Minister, signed here yesterday on behalf of their respective states.

The treaty extends considerably the agreement concluded in 1923 and follows closely similar treaties signed between them and other European states during the last few years.

All future Austro-Hungarian disputes are to be settled by arbitration, for which a special court is to be established if necessary, and should its findings not be satisfactory to both parties then the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague becomes the final court of appeal.

When ratified by the two parliaments the treaty is to be deposited with the League of Nations. The signing of this treaty is generally considered to be Count Bethlen's only political reason for his present visit to Vienna, but the Hungarian Premier is here also to further his country's economic interests by strengthening Austro-Hungarian trade relations.

$1,000,000 Idle Aid Appropriated in Spain

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Jan. 26

THE Government has decided to set aside 10,000,000 pesetas (about $1,000,000) to aid in solving the country's unemployment.

This is in addition to 6,000,000 pesetas voted for the same purpose by the Municipality of Madrid and other appropriations under consideration elsewhere.

Small Camera for Shirt Stud May Come Next

New Process Said to Give Perfect Enlargements From Miniatures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—By discovering the basis of indistinctness that follows the enlarging of photographic plates and films, Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, who for 10 years was chief engineer for Thomas A. Edison, has devised a simple process which enables him to eradicate the basis of distortion and produce a variety of effects that have led to amazing photographic results.

He is reported to have said it would be possible to manufacture a camera so small that it could be used as a dress shirt stud, and which would take pictures that upon enlargement would be clearer than those made by the most expensive professional equipment at present.

Some of the inventions which have come from this discovery, he announced today, were a motion picture film that recorded virtually perfectly the highest soprano notes—sound vibrations up to 10,000 oscillations a second as compared to 4000 now reproduced in commercial films.

Perfect enlargement of photographic negatives less than one-half inch square into photographic prints giving minutest detail 48 times the size of the negatives.

A camera which will make 1000 exposures on a one-eighth inch film without reloading and which can be held concealed in the hollow of the hand.

Dr. Hutchison described his invention briefly as follows:

"The silver nitrate and other sensitizers of films and plates are," he said, "in the form of scales, much in the manner of fish scales. These slight protrusions and the periodic double thicknesses where they overlap each other are not visible in this film until magnified, but on enlargement they distort the details of the picture and even obliterate the smallest ones.

"The simple expedient of flattening out the scales after the picture has been taken is the basis of the new process and is done chemically before the sensitizers are made solid by the hypo bath in the development room.

"On analysis, I find that a question which has baffled the chemists of the large photographic equipment companies and the engineers of the motion picture industry has been solved. We have recorded more than 12,000 voice vibrations each second in this laboratory and, by treating the film before it has been developed, we have had perfect reproduction of the highest notes of music in a standard projection machine run at the proper speed."

Dr. Hutchison said his process and the chemicals used cost less than 25 cents per 100 feet of film treated, and that the action was instantaneous. No special apparatus or film is necessary, he said, and the process soon will be released for general use.

University of Chicago to Excavate Royal Capital of Darius and Xerxes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—The ancient Persian City of Persepolis, royal capital of Darius and Xerxes in the fifth century B. C., is to be excavated by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, work to begin this spring, Dr. James H. Breasted, director of the institute, announced yesterday.

The ruined palaces, the lofty columns of which still rise proudly from the Persian plain, offer a rich and almost virgin field for the archeologist, Dr. Breasted explained. The concession just given to the Oriental Institute is the first under the new Antiquities Law of Persia, an agreement which authorizes scholars to dig up the past on a "fifty-fifty basis," half the treasure going to the Persian Government, half to the expedition. This will be, therefore, the first American expedition to bring home its own Persian collection.

Dr. Breasted expects it to include many objects of rare historic value—sculpture, inscribed tablets, and household objects. He does not know, however, just what may come to light, because not enough archeological work has been done in Persia to indicate what may be found. He is certain, however, that it will bring forth much of artistic as well as historical value, for Darius and Xerxes, in their expeditions against the western Mediterranean nations brought their countrymen into touch with other civilizations with the result that their own became greatly enriched. The world as yet knows little of this highly complex, beautifully refined culture, he said, but he hopes it will soon have opportunity to know more.

The work is on an international basis. A German, Dr. Ernest Herzfeld, natural scientific adviser to the Persian Government, will be field director of the expedition. An American woman, who asks to remain anonymous, is financing it. Dr. Breasted himself expects to remain at Chicago headquarters at least until next autumn, giving necessary direction by cable, but his son, Charles Breasted, executive secretary of the institute, is now in the Near East where he has just completed arrangements for the project.

The Persian excavation project is the eleventh expedition of the Oriental Institute under way on a 2000-mile front in the Near East. The director explains that there is a unified purpose in this large-scale enterprise. The goal is to find out how civilization began, "the biggest thing that ever happened in the universe," he puts it. Persepolis is in a strategic point for this investigation.

At the same time, Dr. Breasted announced that, thanks to a concession from the Irak Government, excavations of four Babylonian cities near Bagdad have been begun. These also are strategic spots for the study of civilization's start, he said. They promise to yield material of very ancient date, the top layer being about 4000 years old.

REVISION FORECAST IN PALESTINE ISSUE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Revision of the recent British White Paper on Palestine, which drew widespread protests from Jews in all parts of the world, was foreshadowed by Dr. Cyrus Adler, provisional chairman of the American members of the Jewish agency, at a meeting here yesterday.

Representatives of the Jewish agency and the British Government are conducting negotiations on the subject, Dr. Adler said, and have already reached an agreement which makes it practically certain that the situation will be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the Jewish people.

CRISIS LINKED WITH RUSH TO AVOID WASTE

International Labor Office Collects Data on Causes of Slump

HIGH PAY ADVOCATED BY GROUP IN AMERICA

Unequal Distribution of Wealth Also Held Responsible by World Experts

Too hasty rationalization of industry is one cause of the economic crisis, according to world experts reporting to the unemployment committee of the International Labor Office at Geneva. Unequal distribution of wealth among the different countries and fluctuation in the purchasing power of gold also are held partly responsible for the depression.

In the United States the National Conference on Permanent Preventives of Unemployment, meeting in Washington, advocates higher wages, shorter hours and expanded bank credit as aids in stabilizing business.

Meanwhile relief efforts continue in all parts of the nation, with Chicago reaching the $4,000,000 mark yesterday in its campaign for $5,000,000.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 27—The unemployment committee of the International Labor Office, meeting yesterday and today, received a series of studies upon various causes of unemployment from a number of world authorities. The conclusions of these experts indicate that too hasty rationalization, unequal distribution of capital in different countries, and fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold have shares in the present crisis.

Though the conclusions of the Labor Office experts do not differ widely from those presented by other sources, they are supported by convincing authority and experience. Thus H. B. Butler, deputy director of the office, who recently returned from the United States, cites the American experience as proof that technical improvements in industry and agriculture have proceeded at too rapid a rate.

Price Is Questioned

He recognizes that rationalization in the long run produces a higher standard of living and promotes progress of civilization, but questions whether, under modern conditions, the hardships involved by a too rapid technical development, may not purchase advantages at too high a price.

Mr. Butler cites conditions in Canadian-American agriculture, where for example the invention of a machine which both cuts and threshes grain, deprived at least five men of harvest jobs, for each machine used. As the Canadian Minister of Labor told Mr. Butler, "we have too many people," and that in a territory of great wealth, with a population of little more than two to the square mile. In industry, similar effects were cited.

The Labor Office survey covers European industries, quoting a factory in Saxony where 15 girls make 10,000 mouse traps daily, which formerly took 100 workers. However, the report indicates that true rationalization being designed to eliminate waste, should remove unemployment, which is the most serious of all wastes.

The report concludes that perhaps continuance of rationalization in the future will mean permanent unemployment, for which society must grant a fair compensation because society is responsible for the problem, which is perhaps inherent in progress itself. Mr. Butler's survey of American conditions also indicated the necessity of unemployment insurance. He found a growing body of responsible opinion believing that state aid through insurance must be established, just as American states have introduced workmen's compensation laws.

Wages Stand Strain

He noted that high wage rates in America seem to have stood the strain of depression. However, unemployment and short time have reduced the amount paid out in wages by some $9,000,000,000 in one year, he said. To Mr. Butler, the conclusion seemed irresistible, that prosperity for America, as for Europe, will be conditioned by the success with which international adjustments are effected, not only in the domains of finance, commerce, and social standards, but also in the field of politics.

One of the most interesting of the special studies considers unemployment and monetary fluctuations. The report states that the fall in wholesale prices since 1929 has been the most rapid in monetary history, with the severe unemployment ascribable, in a great measure, to the fall in prices.

Proof of this statement as given was that in Soviet Russia, which is the only country where prices rose during 1929 and 1930, unemployment decreased by half. In other countries the curve of unemployment follows closely the curve of prices in the opposite direction.

Having amassed a vast reservoir of information on unemployment, the Labor Office committee now proposes to place its services at the disposal of the nations of the world, to attack the most pressing problem of the day.

High Pay and Short Hours Advocated as Best Help to Control Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Increased wages and shorter working hours, expanding bank credit, a system of public employment offices, and extensive coördinated control of business, were advocated as aids in sta-

Courage and Unselfishness Greet Need in Drought Area

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOXIE, Ark., Jan. 27—The drought brought hunger and desolation to this region, without doubt, but that it likewise brought out qualities of great value to the future of America in the form of fortitude, courage, and unselfishness, relief workers here are agreed.

Hardly is it possible to find the drought sufferer who will not willingly turn to help his neighbor, who will not smile courageously while describing some of his experiences, or who does not look into the future with brave expectations.

A few contacts with the needy of this section may be depended upon to give even experienced relief workers a feeling of humility.

Perhaps this may best be illustrated by relating a few cases which have come to my individual attention. There, for instance, is the case of "Samuel Orvel."

"Orvel," a husky young ex-farmer, told me Monday afternoon that he and his wife had lived for three weeks on bread and grease and they were wondering what their next step would be. Young "Orvel" lives in a house he borrowed for a month. He and his wife and their year-old baby gave up farming as "too deep" for them in these days and came seeking a place nearer town. Passing an abandoned old house they asked the owner if they could live in it for a while. When he said "yes" they moved in.

The young farmer fixed up the front porch which had fallen down, and repaired the well. His wife hung up cheese-cloth at the windows and four calendars on the walls, they lit a fire in the stove they had brought along with their other sparse furniture and it was home.

There are people around here described as "too proud to eat." Young "Orvel" and his bride knew of the Red Cross relief. But as each declared, "We just didn't want to go in as long as we had something." Perhaps it was pride. Perhaps it was because they were strangers.

They were striving to keep themselves presentable, though the place was little less than a barn. They had neither dog nor cat.

"It takes too much to feed them," the "Orvels" explained. In their cupboard was only a 100-pound sack of flour, partly used, a bowl of sugar, and a paper sack of coffee so nearly empty that the coffee rattled around in it.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

'Joke' on Modern Art, Revealed in 1927, Continues to Show 'Backfire' Tendency

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP)—Paul Jordan Smith's joke on the art of the modern school and its critics continues to backfire, the latest "expose" being in Boston.

Mr. Smith, an author, revealed Aug. 14, 1927, that he was the "Pavel Jerdanowitch" who painted "Exaltation," "Aspiration," "Adoration" and "Illumination," four ultra-impressionistic pictures which won international fame.

He painted them, he said, without the slightest knowledge of painting, "just to prove most art critics don't know what they were talking about."

The inspiration for the deception was received when a painting by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Smith, whom he considered an accomplished artist, was criticized as being "distinctly of the old school" after it had been exhibited at Claremont, Calif.

"Exaltation," the most famous of his works, at one time, Smith revealed, was called "Yes, We Have No Bananas," and served as a fire screen in his home. Later it was exhibited in Chicago, New York and Boston and received favorable comment in art journals here and abroad.

billizing employment, at the opening sessions here yesterday of the National Conference on Permanent Preventives of Unemployment.

Jews, Protestants and Roman Catholics are included in the conference, the purpose of which is "to focus the conscience of the American people on the necessity for the solution of the problem of unemployment," a problem held to be not only economic but ethical and moral. The conference is under joint auspices of the Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Social Service Commission, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Social Justice Commission, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Prior to the opening of the conference a delegation called on President Hoover, informing him of the purpose of the meeting, which will discuss in its two-day sessions the stabilization of business in its many phases, unemployment insurance, public works and the moral and ethical implications of the unemployment problem. In addition the delegation told Mr. Hoover that the churches of the country are assisting in the efforts to give food and shelter and to provide work for the unemployed in coöperation with the President's emergency committee.

Only a higher wage scale and a material reduction in hours of labor for the American working man will effect a permanent cure of unemployment, the conference was told by John P. Frey, secretary of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The comparatively small increase in the total wages paid, as compared to the enormous increase in the value of products manufactured, resulted in a rapidly increasing undercapacity to consume, he declared.

In 1849 the wage earner received in wages 23.3 per cent of the value of the finished product and 51.1 per cent of the value added to the raw material through his labor, Mr. Frey said. In 1929, the wage earner received 16.5 per cent of the value of the finished product and but 36.2 per cent of the value added by labor, he added.

"Unless the real wage paid increases in proportion to industry's capacity to produce, there can be no permanent prevention of unemployment," Mr. Frey declared. Industry can no more continue to produce without a market, he said, than it can check money out of the bank without first having made sufficient deposits.

An extensive system of interindustry control seems to be necessary if business is to prevent cyclical unemployment, Edwin S. Smith, personal assistant to A. Lincoln Filene, of Boston, told the meeting. Business can best prevent the effect of the technological unemployment by the payment of dismissal wages or by helping its discharged workers to get other jobs, Mr. Smith said. A system of public employment offices, he said, would be valuable toward stabilizing employment permanently.

Leifur Magnuson, director of the Washington branch of the International Labor Office, estimated that there are from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 unemployed in the world today. "Unemployment has been the matrix which has shaped international institutions," he declared, adding that "for the last 10 years, it has conditioned their functioning and determined most of their policies."

Fred Hoehler, director of public welfare in Cincinnati, explained the permanent measures that city has put into effect to combat unemployment.

The question, "Are business cycles avoidable?" was answered in the affirmative by George Soule, editor of the New Republic, who advocated a permanent, comprehensive system of planning to stabilize industry and employment.

Lost business and lost jobs will not come back until lost money, driven out of circulation in 1929 by the Federal Reserve System, comes back, in the opinion of William T. Foster of the Pollak Foundation, Newton, Mass. "Nothing else will restore prosperity," he told the conference. "Under existing conditions all measures which do not increase the flow of money are feeble. Most of them have little effect on the volume of wealth or on the volume of employment. They merely bring about a wider distribution of a given amount of suffering.

Humanitarianism Found Good Business Practice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—In facing a "grave and stupid" economic situation, American business men are finding that humanitarianism is good business, according to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

Speaking over the National Broadcasting Company system last night, Colonel Woods pointed out many of the obvious industrial inconsistencies which, he declared, resulted from failure to control vast economic forces.

Army Kitchens Drafted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 26—Gov. W. H. Murray has approved a state-wide relief program to feed an estimated 27,000 unemployed in the nine largest cities of Oklahoma through a United States Army soup kitchen method tried with success during the past few weeks in Oklahoma City. The army has been asked to furnish 26 field kitchens and 24 trucks in addition to nine already in use here. Cost to the State will be $50,000 to $60,000, those interested report.

Chicago Raises $4,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—The $4,000,000 mark in Chicago's unemployment relief fund was reached Jan. 26, the Governor's commission announced. The committee still has $1,000,000 to raise if it is to reach its goal, $5,000,000. A meeting is scheduled for tomorrow to decide on plans for raising the remainder. The present fund represents the contributions of 150,000 citizens in all walks of life.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WET MANEUVER IN SENATE LOSES BY 45 TO 28 VOTE

Motion to Recommit Capital Dry Enforcement Measure Is Rejected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—A wet maneuver to defeat the Howell bill, designed to bring about stricter prohibition enforcement in the capital, by recommitting it to committee was rejected by the Senate yesterday by a vote of 45 to 28.

The motion, made by Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, a wet, followed a concerted try to emasculate the measure by modifying amendments. Certain features of the bill are under challenge by both wets and drys.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and Walter E. George (D.), Senator from Georgia, all drys, united in assailing a section advocated by Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, author of the bill, designed to extend the search warrant authority. They held that such drastic power was not called for by District of Columbia conditions.

Mr. Walsh held that the present law permits search warrants where a dwelling is used for some business purpose, and that the need was for more officers and courts to enforce the existing law.

Major provisions of the Howell bill, designed as a "model prohibition law" for the district, are:

Penalties for property owners who knowingly permit premises to be used contrary to law.

All policemen made responsible for enforcement, with fines and discharge for failure to report violations.

"Reasonable diligence" by the United States Attorney in prosecution required.

Possession of liquor or property "used or intended for use" in violating dry laws made unlawful.

Appropriation authorized of a $2000 revolving fund "to be used in obtaining evidence" of dry law violations.

Authority to issue warrants for search of private dwellings extended to police magistrates, with warrants issuable for "probable cause."

GLASS IS UPHELD IN HIS STAND ON FOREIGN LOANS

(Continued from Page 1)

financial wealth makes it a dominant, if not the dominant, factor in world affairs, in which the inaction of the Administration may have just as positive effects as an active policy.

Americans Sought as Advisers

Since the World War it is declared nearly half the nations of the world, for instance, have hired Americans as financial advisers, indicating their realization that American funds would not be invested in those countries unless the fiscal policy was first approved by the American unofficial mission. The State Department has been forced into a position of almost unwilling cognizance of this huge and invisible international influence which America's money wields, and has followed the practice of considering proposed flotations of loans in the United States.

At the State Department it is explained that this action is purely voluntary on the part of the private bankers who submit the loans, but it is generally recognized that without the State Department's approval the loans will not be floated.

Analysis of the situation makes financiers believe that few countries have exercised such international financial sway in history as the United States at present, despite the apparent belief of nine-tenths of the public that America is following a strictly "hands-off" policy.

It is argued, for example, that the régime of Mussolini would have crashed in 1925 at a time when the State Department had virtually put an embargo on loans to Italy, until its war debt was funded. The State Department then, it is asserted, though 3000 miles away, was exercising an invisible power of the first magnitude on another nation. The funding went through when the State Department permitted cancellation of about 80 per cent of the debt and Italy paid down $5,000,000 on the spot. At the same time Italy got a $90,000,000 Morgan loan.

Similar administrations in other parts of the world—Poland, Hungary, Cuba, Peru and Haiti—have been brought to heel by the power of the American dollar.

Calls Practice Dangerous

The Senate committee's resolution calls upon the Secretary of State to "desist from the dangerous practice of involving the United States Government in any responsibility of whatever nature, either by approval or disapproval, for foreign investment loans floated in this country, and refrain from assuming authority over the Federal Reserve Board and banks with respect to matters which, by express authority of law, are confided to them and not to the Department of State.

The second half of this resolution refers to a statement made last summer by Mr. Stimson acknowledging that on May 16, 1929, he had issued instructions that his department would not permit officials of the Federal Reserve System either to serve themselves, or to select American representatives of the proposed world bank.

Mr. Stimson argues that this action was taken for the very purpose of insisting that America keep a "hands-off" policy. Mr. Glass appears to go Mr. Stimson one better by insisting that in taking this negative attitude Mr. Stimson was actually guilty of an interference in the Reserve Board's affairs, and hence by implication in international affairs.

Repeated testimony by prominent bankers before the Glass subcommittee shows that they believe America's wealth involves the country in the fortunes of the entire world and that this financial influence is now one of the major factors in international politics, whether the Government wishes to recognize the matter formally and officially, or not. A recent estimate was made that in about 14 of the 20 Latin-American republics United States influence, based on loans or investments, is now manifest in some form of political, military or fiscal authority or mission. American money is also making itself felt in Europe, it is said.

How Board Stands

Technically the Federal Reserve System is independent of government control, although the Secretary of the Treasury is ex officio a member of the board. Members of the board, however, testifying before the Glass committee point out that they have attempted to coöperate at every point with the Bank of England and other central banks abroad, and while not a central bank itself, it is acknowledged that in times of emergency it would coöperate with the Government.

The Glass resolution is interpreted in financial circles as a stage in the Senate's realization of the pervasive effect of American money abroad. The inclination is to minimize the importance of the resolution simply because, it is declared, America's financial influence will be exercised, whether or not the Senate or the Administration approves.

The State Department's scrutiny of pending loans rests on the feeling that political and economical policies cannot be separated; that, for example, if the State Department is to be called upon to send bluejackets into a Latin-American country to protect investments, it ought to have some voice in deciding in advance whether such investments are sound.

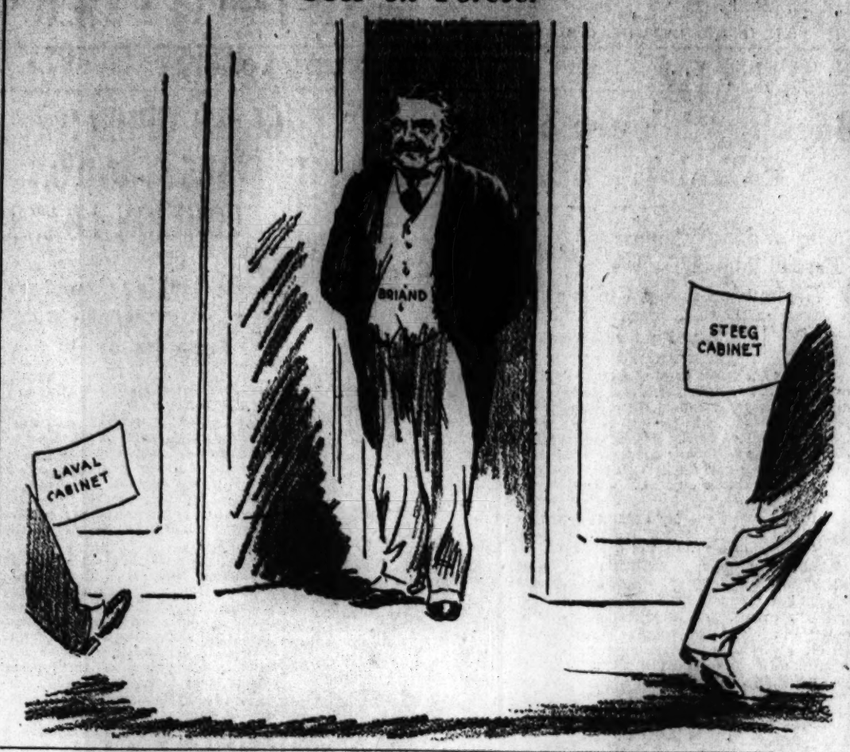
Charles S. Dewey, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, now financial adviser to Poland, illustrates the power of American money abroad. He has authority to approve or veto certain expenditures of the Polish Government. His position is strictly unofficial. But it is recognized on all hands that he, like other American financial advisers to foreign governments must be satisfied that fiscal conditions are sound before investors will lend money.

When does Tomato Juice become a cocktail? After you've added the LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

DR. SAKLAD'S [Patented] Meta-Support Shoe

80 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Second Floor Little Building

'Cabinets May Come and Cabinets May Go, but Briand Goes on Forever'



Chicago Cautioned to Get Its Taxes In

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Warning that Chicago and Cook County face a "revenue famine" and a consequent financial breakdown, the Strawn Citizens Committee yesterday urged abolition of the taxing boards and the substitution of a new board of assessment and review.

Apprehensive of further delay in collection of the 1929 taxes, and of a consquent delay in collection of 1930 and 1931 taxes, the committee, headed by Silas H. Strawn, lawyer and civic leader, urged the Legislature to pass an emergency measure providing for reorganization of the taxing system.

Mr. Strawn pointed out that Cook County now has 38 persons in charge of assessments, including 30 town assessors in addition to the members of the county assessors and review boards.

BRAZIL PREPARES TO RECEIVE DO-X

NATAL, Brazil, Jan. 27 (By U. P.)—Preparations were being completed yesterday for the arrival of the huge German seaplane, the DO-X, expected here about Feb. 12.

Arrangements have been made to place a 2400-pound buoy in the Potenzy River here, to which the plane will be anchored. According to present plans, the DO-X, now at Lisbon, Portugal, will leave for the Canaries late next week on a flight which will carry it to South America and then up the Atlantic coast to New York

BRONZE CLIP MARKER
$1.00 The KEN-NAH 30 IN ALL
FOR ANY PAPER OR SIZE BOOK
Ernest Menard & Lennox
433 WEST 34 ST. NEW YORK

HOTEL LINCOLNSHIRE
BOSTON
A modern Hotel of single rooms and suites with excellent restaurant and service Maintained especially for people of refinement at reasonable prices

British Parliament Called 'Precarious'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The British Liberal Party is determined to avoid a vote in the House of Commons that will defeat the Labor Government and call for another general election until the bill for the reform of the franchise system is passed, according to Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Liberals. He was heard here yesterday in a radiocast from London over the Columbia Broadcasting System on "the political situation in England today."

His statement was construed by those interested in British politics as indicating that the Liberals would support the trades dispute bill, which comes before the House of Commons this week, but is scheduled for consideration in advance of the franchise bill, which also comes up this week.

But Sir Herbert declared that Sir John Simon, leader of the Liberal faction which opposes the trades dispute bill, would be able to command only a handful of votes—certainly not enough to defeat the Government.

Sir Herbert characterized the present British legislative body "as the precarious Parliament."

Referring to the Indian Round Table Conference, Sir Herbert said: "The conference was more of a success than was anticipated. A great impression was made upon public opinion here by the strength of the Indian case as presented by Indian spokesmen of great ability, broad outlook and remarkable eloquence. It was well handled, as all agree, by the Prime Minister, its chairman, and by the Lord Chancellor Sankey. It aroused intense interest throughout the British nation."

Scott & Company LIMITED

MARKDOWN

—our winter stock of

Business Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

at these greater than usual reductions

—Were $100—Now	$79	—Were $65—Now	$51
—Were $90—Now	$72	—Were $60—Now	$47
—Were $85—Now	$67	—Were $55—Now	$44
—Were $80—Now	$63	—Were $50—Now	$40
—Were $75—Now	$59	—Were $45—Now	$36

—all are exclusive garments made in our Boston Workrooms

Scott & Company LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

HOUSE LEADERS AGREE TO OPEN BONUS HEARINGS

Concession Accepted as Advance for Advocates of Cash Payment

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The action of the national executive committee of the American Legion in indorsing an immediate cash settlement of the World War veterans deferred bonus certificates, and intimations from Senate sources of a plan to force legislation for this purpose at this session, moved House Republican leaders to institute hearings on the project.

Until the Legion's approval of the bonus demand Republican House leaders had refused to give the proposal any consideration. They supported the Administration's opposition to the project and notified Democratic proponents that the only way they could get action would be by obtaining sufficient signatures to take the question out of the committee's hands and bring it directly to the floor of the House.

As under the present rules 218 signatures are required for this purpose, no progress was made by the bonus adherents. The highest number of supporters they succeeded in mustering was 135.

But with the Senate getting legislative action under way and the Legion, through its executive committee approving the proposal, Republican House leaders withdrew their objections to committee hearings and scheduled them beginning Jan. 29. As far as it goes in opening the way for public consideration of the question in the House this concession marks progress for the bonus advocates.

It does not mean that a bill will be reported out or given consideration. It does clear the way, however, for such action and is unquestionably a telling victory, in that it indicates that Republican leaders deem it desirable to give way to some extent on the issue.

It was intimated by several Republican House leaders that they are hopeful that some practical suggestions for a "compromise" will result from the hearings. There are various plans for the bonus payment proposed. One calls for outright cash settlement, others for part payment.

The question of financing the huge outlay is also a subject of considerable difference. One plan calls for the floating of a government bond issue for the purpose. It is estimated that it will cost the Government approximately $3,500,000,000 to pay the certificates.

John R. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority head, and leader of the House bonus drive, greeted the announcement of hearings on the measure with the statement that "there will be legislation on this question at this session."

President Hoover and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, are opposed to the immediate cash settlement on the ground that the project would withdraw a vast sum from productive purposes needed at this time. They also declare that financial operations necessary to raise the money needed would disturb and unbalance banking conditions.

Maj.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of veteran affairs, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday in its first hearing on the subject, declared that loans on the veterans certificates this month were more than double the total of those in January, 1930. He placed this month's loans at $17,000,000 as against $8,000,000 for last year.

Steel Business Gains Better Than Seasonal

BETTER than seasonal gains are reported from the steel industry. Statistical averages show operation rates to have been about 40 per cent of rated capacity on Jan. 3. At the end of last week the rate had moved up to 46 per cent and now stands at about 48 per cent.

Among encouraging indications for this industry is the increased buying by small consumers, among whom are makers of farm implements, radio receiving sets, and household appliances.

War Board to Scan Legislation Needs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, said in a formal statement today that the newly constituted commission to examine into the distribution of war burdens would thoroughly investigate the necessary peace-time legislation for drafting power in a national emergency.

The opposition of the department, which is a reversal of the policy of the late Secretary of War, James W. Good, has been reiterated on a number of occasions during the past year, Mr. Hurley said.

Mr. Hurley said a review of the present plans for national defense must be studied by the commission before it could reach definite conclusions on the equalizing of the burdens of war and the removal of war profits.

DRINK CAUSES 3750 ARRESTS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 27 (By U. P.)—Twenty-five per cent of the 15,000 persons arrested by police in Chile during 1929 were accused of drunkenness, according to an official report.

PHILADELPHIA EXPECTS CITY TO DOUBLE BY 1990

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27—From a population of about 3,500,000 persons in the Philadelphia tri-state area today the Regional Planning Federation, after more than a year's study, predicts that this figure will be doubled by 1990, in a bulletin issued yesterday on "Population Trends."

The Philadelphia tri-state area comprises, roughly, an area of about 40 miles from the central business section of the city, and includes 11 counties in its 4500 square miles of territory.

"Philadelphia and other large cities of the tri-state district, prior to 1910," the bulletin states, "were growing faster than their environs. Now the situation is reversed." It is to overcome the problems caused by these shifts in population, leaving so-called "blighted" areas in their wake, that regional planning undertakes the study of population trends and further needs of the district.

Trends in the dispersion of business are also shown in the bulletin, which notes the removal of the Baldwin Locomotive Works from the center of the city to its environs, the establishment in the suburbs of branches of one of Philadelphia's leading department stores and the phenomenal growth of a business section just west of the city.

A survey of industry shows that more than 300 new manufacturing firms have moved into the district since 1925.

In summing up the need for regional planning, the bulletin states that through failure to plan adequately for the needs of the residential and business population, suitability of sites is destroyed. Thus the large cities are experiencing population losses and the spread of subnormal residential and business areas. By planning well in advance, it should be possible to recognize possible shifts in population, and, if the shifts are imminent, to see that the transition occurs in an orderly fashion and that the migrating population goes to a community better planned than the one left behind.

Helen Crosby Inc.

281 Dartmouth Street, BOSTON, Near Newbury

IF YOU are southbound we can equip you; and for those who stay at home and wish to have the forecast for the spring and early summer models, we are now ready to supply you and anticipate your visit.

Our schedule of prices this year will be a great deal less than last year, taking into consideration the market conditions.

$30,000,000 IN SPECIAL TAXES: YOU SHARE IN THIS BILL

Buyers of fire insurance indirectly but actually contribute a vast sum—approximately $30,000,000 annually—through taxes, most of which are of a special nature, additional to the regular taxes borne by insurance companies in common with other lines of industry.

The original purpose of special taxes upon insurance was to maintain state supervision, but such supervision uses but four cents of each dollar. The balance goes into the general funds of the states.

These special taxes and the taxes upon property which insurance companies pay in common with all other owners of property are factors in the cost of fire insurance.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States says:

"... Special State Taxes now levied on Policyholders through insurance companies should not be considered as a source of general revenue, but should be reduced to the total in each state which will adequately support such state's departmental supervision ..."

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE

companies, which transact by far the greater portion of the fire insurance business of the country, want you to realize this condition and its effect upon the cost of your fire insurance.

Stock Fire Insurance Companies are Represented by Capable Agents in Your Community

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
85 John Street, New York

CHICAGO 222 West Adams Street

SAN FRANCISCO Merchants Exchange Bldg

A National Organization of Stock Fire Insurance Companies Established in 1866

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF DANERSK FURNITURE

25% to 40% off

Hundreds of choice pieces, including many complete groups for Dining Room, Living Room, Bedroom; Mahogany, Walnut, Maple

To make room for new designs, and to keep at work the colony of skilled carvers and joiners and upholsterers, the prices of all Danersk Furniture have been sharply reduced. Each piece has been carefully built by hand. No ordinary sale this—as you will realize the minute you enter our showrooms!

WE ARE also offering unusual reductions on our own line of choice furniture and draperies. All made in our own factory in Cambridge. Take advantage of these remarkable values.

The C.B. Swift Co. Inc.

Factory at Cambridge

SHOWROOM AND OFFICE 132 Newbury Street, Boston

DRAPERIES, UPHOLSTERY, INTERIORS, ANTIQUES, FURNITURE

HOUSE REFUSES SALARY RISES TO FEDERAL CLERKS

Have Good Jobs, Opponents Say, While Millions Are Idle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The House took a firm stand yesterday against salary adjustments for civil service employees in the Post Office and Treasury Departments. A motion to recede from opposition to the adjustment, put into the bill by the Senate, was rejected by a vote of 192 to 47.

Favorable action from the House was the last hope of employees who have been agitating for salary increase as provided by the Classification Act of 1923 ever since former President Coolidge set aside the provisions of this act in the interests of economy.

Originally included in the bill as approved by the bureau of the budget, the increases wre thrown out by the House but reinserted by the Senate. The question yesterday was whether to sustain the House conferees in their opposition to the Senate amendment.

Frederick R. Lehlbach (R.), Representative from New Jersey and chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, led the fight for the government employees. "It is absolutely unfair," he said, "to call these increases in salary. Not to allow them the adjustment within classes provided by the Classification Act amounted," he said, "to gyping the employees. The proposition is to pay what we promised them."

But this argument failed to appeal to William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, who, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is fighting to keep all appropriations as low as possible.

"When millions are idle," he urged, "it is a poor time to increase the salaries of those who are on a steady government job here and already well paid." The Senate amendment would, he said, call for $4,250,000 for salary increase this year and would amount to more than $18,000,000 during the next three years.

In the face of this appeal by Mr. Wood, Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, moved to concur with the Senate amendments. With its defeat by 192 to 47 went down also practically every chance the federal employees have of getting their increases from the present Congress.

Canberra Readmits Theodore to Office

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 27 (AP).—The caucus of the Australian Labor Party last night ratified the Cabinet's decision to reappoint E. G. Theodore as Commonwealth Treasurer.

Mr. Theodore will formulate, with the Prime Minister, James H. Scullin, a new financial policy designed to remove the immediate crisis that faces the Commonwealth Administration.

There was a possibility, it was said last night, that when Mr. Theodore takes office the Opposition will refuse to recognize him. It has been hostile to him since he was forced to resign his post after charges of fraud had been made against the Queensland Government, which he headed some years ago.

Civil court proceedings are still pending against Mr. Theodore in connection with the purchase of the Mungana mines by his former state administration.

J. E. Fenton, Minister of Trade and Customs, resigned from the Cabinet as a protest against the Prime Minister's decision to reinstate Mr. Theodore as Treasurer. His resignation was regarded in some quarters as threatening a split in the Labor Party.

PARK SERVICE GUIDES TO AID AT YORKTOWN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Official guides for the Yorktown sesquicentennial, to be held next October, will be furnished by the National Park Service of the United States Department of Interior, according to word from Washington.

Guides, chosen for their historical background, will conduct visitors to the battlefield, surrender ground, headquarters of Washington, LaFayette, Von Steuben, Rochambeau, Lincoln and others, and famous old buildings in the ancient town. The buildings include the "Moore House," where the Americans and British gathered to draw up the articles of agreement; the "Nelson House," home of Governor Nelson and headquarters of Lord Cornwallis during the siege of Yorktown; the first customs house in America; and the old courthouse.

Missions Demand Action on Court

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 26—The School of Missions Conference here sponsored by all Protestant churches, voted to send to President Hoover and Congress two petitions, one for prompt and favorable action on the World Court protocols and the other requesting immediate attention to the added appropriation for prohibition enforcement.

The second petition requests that "Congress cease fruitless discussion and proceed to the settlement of the serious conditions in this country and the world."

The Miami conference is the beginning of the Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies which will give the people of 10 of the leading cities of Florida the opportunity to hear world-famous speakers from Europe, Asia, North and South America and Africa.

Butler View of Duce Protested by Italy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States, has protested to the State Department against a speech by Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler of the Marine Corps in Philadelphia early last week in which the general was quoted as having made uncomplimentary references to Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister.

The Department advised the Ambassador the matter would be investigated. It also was understood the Navy Department was making an inquiry.

Attachés at the State Department said the complaint hinged on references to Signor Mussolini quoted in a Philadelphia paper, as having characterized the Italian Premier as "one of those embryo fellows who are waiting to start another war. Mussolini is polishing up all the brass hats in Italy. He is getting very Roman."

Women and Minors Barred Night Work

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 27 (AP)—George A. Sloan of New York, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, announced yesterday that 86 Georgia cotton mills with 2,000,000 spindles have subscribed to the recommendation that night work for women and minors under 18 be discontinued.

Mr. Sloan, who will spend several days visiting Georgia Mills, said the step is taken as one means of correcting the causes of depression. "The true cause of our exceptional difficulty since the late war is overcapacity and especially the tendency to keep capacity practically doubled by running night and day," he said.

Mr. Sloan said mills representing 73½ per cent of the total spindleage in the United States, including 11,288,309 spindles in New England and 12,317,685 in southern states, have indorsed this policy.

WOMAN JUDGE URGES CARE UPON VOTERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7—Constitutional justice can only be assured by putting into office men who recognize it in private life, Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio State Supreme Court declared Saturday at the third annual friendship dinner of the women's clubs of this city.

Judge Allen paid tribute to the American business woman who works to afford her children a better education, or to help maintain a home, calling her one of the main pillars of the family life. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, assistant director of the White House conference on child health and protection, also spoke. Miss Rose T. Baker, president of the Dietitions Association, presided.

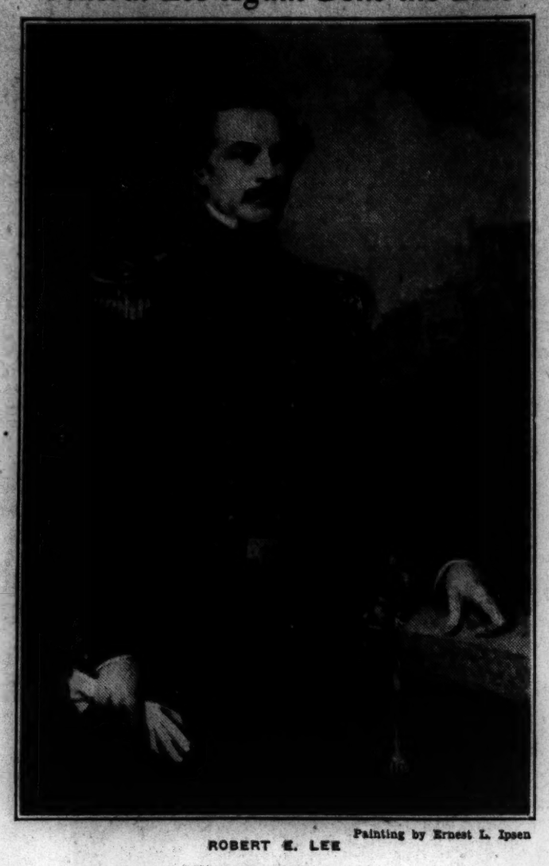
Miami Is Declared Legally Noiseless

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—This winter playground of tired and retired business men and others whose names adorn "Who's Who" was legally noiseless today.

That is to say, it was as free from "loud, unnecessary, excessive and unusual" ear-drum erosion that might result from "any radio, phonograph, or other mechanical sound-making device, including whistles, horns, pans, motor vehicles, motor boats, street cars, discharge of guns, and firecrackers, or crying of wares and merchandise for sale in the streets," as an ordinance could make possible.

The ordinance, adopted by the city commission yesterday, provided for a $500 fine and 60 days in jail for each violation.

General Lee Again Dons the Blue



ROBERT E. LEE — Painting by Ernest L. Ipsen

North and South Cement Bonds of Old Friendship in New Way

Confederate Home at Atlanta Honors Act of Long Island Man

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26—Renewed evidence that whatever division the Mason and Dixon line may have once stood for it has faded from the hearts of the southerner and the northerner, was given when a bronze plaque to a Union veteran, Alexander H. Wray, of Patchogue, L. I., was unveiled at the Confederate Soldiers' Home here.

Mr. Wray has given his federal pension since 1907, to the Georgia Confederate Home, feeling that his pension was more needed by the Georgia Confederate veterans than by him. It was regretted that he could not be present at the ceremony.

The words on the plaque read as follows:

In 1907
Alexander H. Wray
Of Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.,
Donated to the
Confederate Soldiers' Home
of This State His Pension As a
Veteran of the Federal Army in the
War Between the States.
For 23 Years the Donation Has Been
Continued, the Sum Donated
Now Amounting to More Than
Five Thousand Dollars.
In Appreciation of the Generosity
Of the Donor, and in Admiration of
His Nobility of Soul, This Tablet Is
Erected.
To a Brave Foe Who Was in
Heart a Friend.

The plaque was unveiled by F. H. Colley of Washington, Ga., assisted by Mrs. John A. Perdue, state chairman of the home, and Mrs. Howard McCutcheon, a member of the State Plaque Committee, of which Judge Peter W. Meldrim of Savannah, Ga., is chairman. Officiating at the ceremony also was Col. R. DeT. Lawrence, state pension commissioner, a confederate veteran. The simple ceremony consisted of the unveiling of the plaque and the reading of the words upon it by Mr. Colley, followed by the singing of a hymn.

BUENOS AIRES PLANT OPENED BY GOODYEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AKRON, O., Jan. 24—A signal by long distance telephone from P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, from his office in Akron to Jose Francisco Uriburu, President of Argentina, started the wheels turning today in the new tire factory at Hurlingham, a few miles from the center of Buenos Aires.

This is the fifth foreign tire plant established by Goodyear. The Argentina plant's capacity will be 1000 tires and 1000 tubes daily and about 400 persons will be employed. Actual production will start immediately.

HOSIERY WORKERS GET WAGE BOOST

NIOTA, Tenn., Jan. 26 (AP)—Employees of the Crescent Hosiery Mill here will receive an 8 per cent increase in wages, W. L. Forrest, manager, announced Saturday.

Stockholders voted the wage boost at a meeting when a 10 per cent dividend was declared.

Portrait of Lee Hung at U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Robert E. Lee, "Knight of the Confederacy," again stands within West Point as he did when superintendent before the Civil War, looking down with kindly eyes from a portrait presented by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to symbolize the tangible achievement of good will between North and South.

The donors of the portrait at West Point emphasize how every trace of disagreement between the sections is giving way before recognition that their mutual advancement depends upon understanding and cooperation. The presentation was made by Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

General Lee was graduated from the academy, and served as superintendent from 1852 to 1855. His portrait is the first of a Confederate officer to be hung at West Point.

E. L. Ipsen, painter of the portrait, has depicted General Lee in a blue dress uniform of colonel of engineers, as he appeared at the time of his superintendency.

According to those best informed upon the personal appearance of General Lee, the portrait is a striking likeness. James C. Young, the author of "Marse Robert; Knight of the Confederacy," says that he considers the portrait a faithful reproduction of Lee in the early '50s.

"Mr. Ipsen has painted both the visible Lee and the inner spirit of the man," Mr. Young declares. "This is an accomplishment of the first order, because Lee was not an easy man to paint. In repose, as the portrait shows him, it would have been a temptation to depict only his austere qualities. But Mr. Ipsen has delved deeper than this, producing a Lee in whose countenance we see not only elevated austerity, but also kindness and sweetness.

"That was the special mark of General Lee. Every man who knew him has remarked the man's spiritual cast of face. But seen another moment, or from a different position, it was an austere face, too."

So far as the author of "Marse Robert" has been able to establish, only two portraits of Lee were painted before he passed on. The first of these, by an unidentified brush, dates from his graduation at the academy on July 1, 1829. The other was painted by R. S. Weir, instructor in drawing, during Lee's superintendency.

SOVIET SEEKS EFFICIENCY IN MACHINE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

rector of the factory, whose energy and driving will were not apparently balanced by corresponding technical competence. His head turned by the success in finishing the factory ahead of time, Mr. Staroff says, the director set up impossible programs of output, which broke down pitifully in practice.

So, instead of the 35 tractors which should have been turned out in July there were only three; August yielded 10 tractors instead of 420; September gave 30 instead of 2100.

Even more costly, perhaps, than the failure to keep up to the proposed standards of output was the abuse of machinery, of which $5,000,000 worth had been bought from other nations. On one occasion when the conveyor belt was not working on account of the lack of some necessary detail, orders were given to drive the belt on regardless of consequences, with the result that the whole conveyor system broke down and the losses involved in repairing it were estimated at hundreds of thousands of rubles.

Ford Method Cited

Mr. Staroff writes: "Instead of judging soberly, recognizing his exaggeration, immediately revealing the productive possibilities and making up an exact plan, the director preferred as a means of guidance, stupid administrative terror. He lacked the courage to recognize his mistakes."

Mr. Staroff also points out several methods of "the class enemy of the proletariat, Ford," which furnish a favorable contrast to the procedure at the Stalingrad tractor factory. The laboratory-workshop which is a first object of provision at a Ford plant is only being brought into existence at Stalingrad.

Whereas under Mr. Ford's management inventions and suggestions from the workers are recognized and rewarded, this has been neglected at Stalingrad, "where production," Mr. Staroff says, "was in an initial stage, where mistakes were possible at every step technically incompetent people were in charge of the control."

The deposed Premier of the Russian Federative Soviet Republic, S. T. Sirtsoff, is accused of having referred to Tractorstroi, the Stalingrad factory, as "a potyemkin village." This is a Russian by-word for a sham or paper achievement.

This characterization, if it was really made, was too harsh. The physical structure of the plant is there, with its potential capacity of 50,000 tractors a year. The very readiness of the Soviet press to give publicity to criticism is a healthy sign of a determination to do what is possible to correct the mistakes which have been committed.

At the same time the Stalingrad experience shows that one cannot always measure the real effectiveness of Soviet industrial construction by merely listing the mechanical factors of invested capital, size of plant, etc. Efficiency, or lack of efficiency, in management must also be taken heavily into account.

LEWIS CONTEMPT FINE UPHELD

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26 (AP)—A $500 fine imposed on John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America on a contempt of court charge, was affirmed today by the state appellate court. The contempt charge was for violating an injunction restraining Mr. Lewis and associates from interfering with the Illinois district headed by Harry Fishwick.

CHICAGO TO GET COPY OF ANCIENT CHINESE TEMPLE

Swedish Archæologist Stirs Interest of American Manufacturer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Announcement from Stockholm that Chicago is to receive a copy of a Lama temple through the gift of an American industrialist, Vincent Bendix, has aroused curiosity here. When is the temple to arrive, where is it going to stand and how does it happen that Mr. Bendix, a manufacturer of automobile brakes, is so interested in antique Chinese architecture that he is giving this rare present to the city?

Mr. Bendix himself is silent on the whole matter. But from good authority the writer learned how he came to decide on this gift.

Some months ago Dr. Sven Hedin, noted Swedish archæologist, famous for his researches among the Lama people in northern China, found a rare temple of this Buddhist faith in Jehol, the summer abode of the former Manchu emperors, near the Yellow Sea. Dr. Hedin wanted to bring it home to Sweden, but the project was an expensive one and he had to find someone to finance it. While in the United States he became acquainted with Vincent Bendix, who is of Swedish descent, and proposed the matter to him.

Mr. Bendix, with the executive's quick grasp of possibilities, agreed—on condition that he should get a temple for Chicago, too. And Dr. Hedin said he would.

So Stockholm and Chicago are both to have their temples. Of course the same one couldn't serve both cities, so Dr. Hedin decided to have two accurate copies made. This is just as well, for the Chinese authorities of this turbulent period do not want the original to go out of the country, and even if they had been willing it is doubtful if the original would have withstood the transplanting.

The building is not large. It is about 60 feet square and is supported by 60 red columns. Many objects in the original temple will be brought to equip the Chicago building, it is planned.

According to the Swedish report, Dr. Hedin's ethnographical expert, Dr. Gosta Montell, was to arrive in Chicago this winter with a staff of Chinese assistants to supervise the erection of the temple building. At the same time the original equipment of the temple, and parts of the new building made in China, were to arrive. As yet, however, no announcement has been made here as to the site chosen and no Chinese staff has been reported as seen about town.

Christian Herald Becomes Monthly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—In a new and attractive form, the Christian Herald, with its February issue, ceases to be a weekly and becomes a monthly. Its contributors include Bruce Barton, Edwin Markham, William Lyon Phelps, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Honore Morrow, Nelia Gardner White and Seth Parker.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor-in-chief, contributes a sermon on Lincoln, and Stanley High, editor, a two-page "spread" on the news of the month.

Founded in 1878, the magazine for more than 50 years has enjoyed an extensive national circulation. Marion Harland, Amelia Barr, Eleanor Porter, Charles and Kathleen Norris and other of America's most successful writers first became known through its pages. Among philanthropic enterprises maintained by the publication have been Bowery Mission, Mont Lawn Summer Home for Children, and the Industrial Mission at Foochow, China.

Under new management and with stronger financial backing, the staff was reorganized two years ago, at which time the Christian Herald Institute of Religion, at Buck Hill Farms, Pa., and the Distinguished Religious Service Award, were founded.

ROOSEVELT ASKS REFORESTATION OF IDLE ACREAGE

New York Governor Calls for Thorough Survey of Land Conditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27—A special message outlining his proposed land policy which calls for a state-wide survey to determine the most profitable use for acreage, was sent to the Legislature by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night.

The message asked appropriations approximating $1,000,000 included in the executive budget, of which $96,000 would be used to initiate the survey, the remainder being for reforestation work.

Stressing the need of reforesting idle lands, including farms abandoned for lack of productivity, the Governor said:

"Thousands of farmers are year after year spending their labor and money trying to get agricultural products out of the land which will never be able to yield a profit in crops, but which should be devoted only to reforestation or recreational purposes."

Soil conditions, climate, present use of the land, type of residents on the land, social effect of the land on the farmer's family, earning power of the land and its fitness for food supply would be determined by the survey. The Governor said this supply was needed to assure proper rural electrification, construction of farm-to-market roads, and abandonment of needless roads.

The message asked for the repassage of the Hewitt reforestation amendment, providing a 15-year program, for which $5,800,000 is set aside in this year's budget.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator

Established 1846

The City of Hamilton often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion

"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Newport Electric Corporation
GENERAL ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRIC RANGES
WATER HEATERS
IRONERS AND
SMALL APPLIANCES
NEWPORT R.I.

THIS BEAUTIFUL
Song & Bible
READING

Now—for the first time—this 10-in. double face Royal Seal Record: NO NIGHT THERE—"THE CITY FOUR SQUARE," and a Bible reading of the 91st PSALM on the reverse side. You who have enjoyed the beauty and who have been comforted by this song will want the permanency of its message for fresh inspiration at your command at any time. It is recorded by George Ira Everett, New York vocal teacher, concert artist, and church soloist. (May be played on any phonograph)

Delivered to You
by Return Mail

PRICE: ONE DOLLAR. Please add 10c for delivery charges, 15c west of the Mississippi. Please enclose payment with order. If you prefer, pay postman on delivery. These messages will bring you joyful returns.

NO NIGHT THERE
"The City Four Square"
BARITONE SOLO

Electro Broadcasters Corp.
60 E. 42nd St., N. Y. City

Run away from business

AND the cares of a work-a-day world. Bask in the warm sunshine. . . . Let the salt sea air blow fresh and clean against your face. For a background there is Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, famed for its hospitality and beauty. Here you can relax in comfort. . . . It's not expensive. *Fall and winter rates until February 10th.* Write for information.

American and European Plans

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

Your first cup will tell you you've found a friend!

If you haven't yet made friends with Postum, you have a treat in store for you! Try a cup today. Drink it plain—or add cream, and see the deep rich color turn to gold. You'll like Postum! It has a wonderful, mellow flavor. Smooth. *Satisfying!*

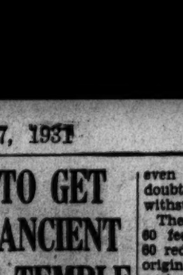
Postum has all the goodness of rich, golden-ripe grain. It is made from whole wheat and bran, roasted and blended to perfection. A drink that your whole family will enjoy! In more than *two million homes* today, Postum is the favorite mealtime drink.

Your grocer has Postum in two forms—Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup, and Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. Both cost less than most other mealtime drinks—only one-half cent a cup. Order today!

© 1931, G. F. Corp.

POSTUM

A Product of General Foods Corporation



Today!

Surprising **VALUES**

in these famous SHEETS

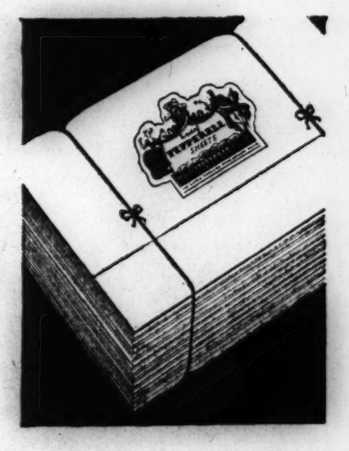
You have long known Pepperell Sheets with their snowy "guest-room" whiteness. But you have seldom seen such values in thoroughbred sheets—right at the time when most bed-linen closets need replenishing.

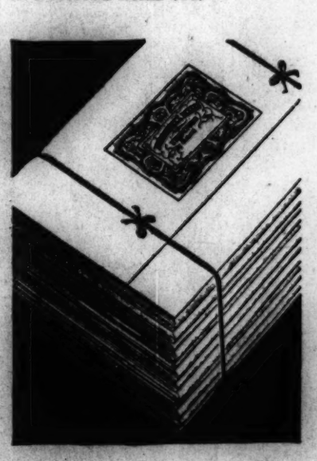
PEPPERELL'S *famous* **FINE COUNT** *Sheets*

Here is a luxurious bed linen, pliant as crepe de chine, firm and snug for durability—and so delightfully reasonable in price! Lay in a supply for the entire year—now. You won't always get these low prices.

—and the celebrated **LADY PEPPERELL** *Sheets*

Downy soft and beautiful with a fine permanent linen-finish. Each sheet made of durable laundry-defiant long-fibre cotton. Don't envy "guest-room luxury" in sheets. Get it this week in Lady Pepperell. You can get Lady Pepperells with the attractive colored hems too.





—and the old reliable **PEPPERELL "REGULARS"**

For 85 years housekeepers have bought Pepperell Sheets with the lasting satisfaction of long service. Light—firm—even—and how they do wear! Stock up now.

All good stores are offering **UNUSUAL VALUES** *now on* **PEPPERELL**

Pepperell Manufacturing Company, General Sales Offices
40 Worth Street, New York City

Stronger Backing by Public Is Found Needed by Dry Law

Members of Hoover Board Virtually Agree That State of Opinion by People Must Be Changed to Bring About Better Enforcement

Supplementary to the general summary of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, printed in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *Jan. 21, stories will be published daily to complete a comprehensive presentation of the entire findings.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Is there some better approach to the temperance problem than through the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement act?

Whatever the answer, any discussion of the matter must consider the facts presented in the report proper of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

The members of the commission approached this subject, like others, without passion and without prejudice. The first part of the commission report is devoted to discussing existing enforcement conditions and is subscribed to—subject to individual reservations—by 10 of the 11 members. When it came to drawing generalizations and conclusions from this body of accepted facts, the commission split into majority and minority groups; but on the general picture of how prohibition and enforcement stand today there was virtual unanimity.

The members of the commission are in general agreement on what the difficulties of enforcement are, but differ on the action to be taken because of them.

The report of the commission says:

Public Opinion an Obstacle

"The state of public opinion, certainly in many important portions of the country, presents a serious obstacle to the observance and enforcement of the national prohibition laws.

"The movement against the liquor traffic and the use of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes was originally a movement for temperance.

"The organizations which grew out of this movement and were potent in its development, were generally in their inception temperance organizations having as their immediate objectives the promotion of temperance in the use of alcoholic beverages and, as a means to this end the abolition ofthe commercialized liquor traffic and the licensed saloon, which were the obvious sources of existing abuses.

"When the original temperance movement developed into one for prohibition, the immediate objective was the abolition of the commercialized liquor traffic and the legalized saloon. As between the alternatives of supporting prohibition or the saloon, those who favored the principle of temperance naturally supported prohibition; and, by a combination of the two groups, brought about the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition Act.

"When these measures became operative the situation was changed. The legalized liquor traffic and open saloon were abolished, and few desire their return.

Some Regard Law Unsound

"Those who favored temperance on principle, while regarding the abolition of the legalized traffic and the saloon as a great and irrevocable step forward, yet looked upon the effort to require andenforce the total abstinence upon all the people, temperate and intemperate alike, by legal mandate, as unsound in principle and an unwarranted extension of governmental control over personal habits and conduct."

How did this turn out? The commission sees it as follows:

"The abolition of the commercial traffic and the open saloon were so obviously steps in the right direction that for a time many of those holding this view acquiesced in the law or gave it passive support, but as its operations became more manifest and methods and efforts of enforcement developed, this acquiescence or indifference changed into non-observance or open hostility.

"Thus an ever widening difference was developed between those groups who by their united efforts for the abolition of the saloon had made possible the adoption of the amendment and the national prohibition act.

People's Support Lacking

The commission concludes on this point as follows:

"The cumulative result of these conditions was that from its inception to the present time the law has been to a constantly increasing degree deprived of that support in public opinion which was and is essential for its general observance or effective enforcement."

Just how much falling away there has been, and how far it has gone, the commission does not attempt to say. Nor does the commission make a prediction as to the future, though it says that, as to improving relations with the public and eliminating "psychological difficulties," "federal enforcement has been steadily improving."

A further difficulty pointed out, as essential in any effort to enforce a blanket prohibition like the dry law, is the profit made possible for successful violators of the law. The commission finds that the margin of profit is so great that it, "makes possible systematic and organized violation of the National Prohibition Act on a large scale and offers rewards on a par with the most important legitimate industries.

"It makes lavish expenditure in corruption possible. It puts heavy temptation in the way of every one engaged in enforcement or administration of the law. It affords a financial basis for organized crime."

Arkansas Carpenters Reduce Own Wages

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 27 (AP)—The Pine Bluff Carpenters' Union has voted for a reduction of the wage scale from $1 to 80 cents an hour.

"We feel that the public is entitled to a reduction to put all on an equal standing," said a statement issued after a meeting last night. "Most of the members are of the opinion it will be only a short time until business begins to pick up."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 NBC, Mrs. John Davis Lodge, speaker; Lee Reiman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
7:00 Aurora Morean, pianist; talk.
7:30 Betty Bowman, soprano.
7:30 NBC, Seconyland Sketch: "Unconditional Surrender Grant."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 Slayton-Learyod Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecture; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather.
6:03 Statler organ.
6:15 Leaders Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Dana Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 New England Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
8:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Painters.
8:30 Popular orchestra.
8:45 Temperature; Sterling Four.
9:00 NBC, Soloist; Adolph Dumont's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Death Valley Days.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Radio Cabinet Contest winners; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 "Tom, Bill and Mr."
11:00 Time; weather report.
11:03 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:30 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:45 "Composers' Portraits."
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "The Early Bookworm," Alexander Woollcott.
8:00 CBS, The International Singers, male quartet.
8:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout Sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail"; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; soloists; ensemble; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Camelot Program.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:30 Lynn Community Fund; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
—From Boston Opera House: "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg," presented by Chicago Civic Opera Company, Egon Pollak, conductor.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Henrick Renstrom, Manchester, N. H.
Florence C. Paetzold, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Gladys B. Mathay, Greenville, Pa.
H. E. Mathay, Greenville, Pa.
F. P. Galbraith, Red Deer, Alta, Can.
Mrs. Olga D. Callimahos, New York City.

Music

Opera Season Opens

Last night, in the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Civic Opera Company opened its two-weeks' season in Boston under auspicious circumstances. Departing from its usual custom, it presented a Wagnerian opera for the "first nighters," giving one of the most spirited performances of "Lohengrin" this city has seen for some time. The cast:

King Henry.....Alexander Kipnis
Lohengrin.....René Maison
Elsa.....Emma Redell (début)
Telramund.....Rudolf Bockelmann (début)
Ortrud.....Maria Olszewska
The King's Herald.....Desire Defrere
Conductor, Egon Pollak

With a bow to the brilliantly clad audience completely filling the Opera House, we pass at once to a consideration of the performance. As a preliminary, we mention the stage settings, which were of unusual beauty, simple though elegant, a fitting background for the sumptuous costumes of the singers; and in program order we write first of Mr. Kipnis, whose voice was admirably suited to the part undertaken. Mr. Maison was a convincing Lohengrin, although he occasionally produced a hollow tone a bit disconcerting when one might reasonably expect something of warmer hue.

Of Miss Redell we write with pleasure. Hers, it must be confessed, is not a remarkable voice, but it is well placed, freely flowing and used with absolute unrestraint. The top notes are clear and true, and the tone of excellent quality. A trifle self-conscious in the first act, she gathered confidence as the evening wore on, and rose in the last act to a satisfying dramatic climax which brought her a storm of applause.

Mr. Bockelmann captured his audience from the first. Blessed with a dramatic voice of fine quality, he gave an excellent portrayal of Telramund. Happily, he is able to act as well as sing. An artist, apparently, with a voice and temperament uncommonly well suited to Wagnerian rôles.

But with all honor to Mr. Bockelmann and Miss Redell, it is Maria Olszewska, the Ortrud, to whom our thoughts most often revert. Her vocal attributes are well known to Bostonians; suffice to say that she was in excellent voice and apparently completely in the mood to give the best she had, and that best of an unusually high order. Not in some years has this reviewer witnessed a better portrayal of Ortrud. Here also, is a singer who can act—or should we say an actress who can sing? A felicitous combination, which brought the singer numerous and spontaneous bursts of applause.

Although Mr. Defrere sang a comparatively small part, his voice was heard to good advantage, and he gracefully complemented the remainder of the cast. Both Mr. Pollak and Dr. Erhardt, the stage director, were brought before the curtain for a justly deserved recognition. In all a brilliant opening of our short season of opera.

G. M. S.

Symphony Concert

Last night in Symphony Hall, the third program in the Monday series of concerts was conducted by Dr. Koussevitzky, newly returned from his mid-winter vacation. The soloist was Hortense Monath, and the program comprised the Mozart Symphony in G minor, the Mozart Piano Concerto in D minor and Moussorgsky's amusing "Pictures at an Exhibition," arranged for orchestra by Maurice Ravel.

The Mozart Symphony and the Moussorgsky miniatures, having been recently noticed, do not require further comment here. Miss Monath, we are informed (there were, unfortunately, no program notes regarding her), is from Newark, N. J., and a winner of a Schubert Memorial prize in pianoforte. With every evidence of excellent pianistic training, she played the concerto with a touch brilliantly crisp. Her technical equipment is entirely adequate to the demands made by this music, yet, singularly enough, her performance left us both unconvinced and unenthusiastic. Despite the fact that the concerto material itself is not in the happiest Mozartean vein (the cadenzas by Beethoven and Hummel are curiously out of the picture), there are to be found many measures of lyric beauty which somehow appeared to escape the notice of Miss Monath. On the whole, her performance was one of youthful exuberance, untempered by sentiment, except for a momentary excursion in the second movement. Miss Monath was accorded applause of considerable warmth.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN 28

Vocal and Instrumental

Evelyn Herbert, soprano; Robert Halliday, baritone; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF Chain). Light opera program. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (WEAF—T). Features, Stephen Foster medley by group; "Norwegian Echo Song." Miss Palmer; Rodgers "Spring Is Here" music at close. 9:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Deep River Ensemble; chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Varied hour. 9:30. NBC Pacific hour. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ—T). 6.

Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harold Van Emburgh, tenor; orchestra (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Grantland Rice interview (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain) Characteristic national music including a "Swedish Wedding March" "Hungarian Lustspiel Overture," Ippolitov-Ivanow's "Caucasian Sketches Suite," and Bainbridge Crist's "Egyptian Impressions" suite. 6:05.

Le Roy Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Familiar things of Saint-Saëns and Grainger, Moszkowskiana, several rustic bits of lesser-known composers. 11.

Talks

"Tibet" (WJZ—T). Gene Lamb, who, contrarily with the title of his talk, has done quite a bit of sailing on the Spanish Main. 5.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Five minutes by magazine editor. 6:25.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 8:45. 8.

"Metals and Alloys" (WEAF—T). Dr. Zay Jefferies of the Aluminum Company of America in NBC's natural science period. 7:15.

Back of the News in Washington (WEAF—T). William Hard's weekly step behind the scenes. 7:45.

"Bobby" Jones, golf talk (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes. 8.

"The Machinery of Bond Distribution": Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Old Counsellor" period. 9.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). "Down East partners. 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

Recitals

Ivy Scott, soprano (WJZ—T). 5:15.

Miss. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WEAF Chain). New series to be given on Wednesdays and Fridays. An attempt to create an informal drawing-room atmosphere. There will be no announcer, as these artists will conduct their own program. 7:30.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Vocal

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). Old English Atmosphere. The Choristers, a male octet; Mabel Rosaler, soprano. 8.

Service Band

United States Marine Band (CBS—T). 3.

Daytime Programs
(Definitely worth listening to)

"Cheerio" (WEAF Chain). 9:30 a. m.

"Something for Everyone" (CBS). Ernest W. Maftinger's period of music, news, poetry and humor. 9 a. m.

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

"Morning Moods" (CBS). Vincent Sorey and his concert orchestra. 9:30 a. m.

Parnassus String Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ Chain). 9:30 a. m.

"The Artist's Point of View in Making Designs for Fashion" (WOR). Rockwell Kent, well-known wood-cut illustrator. His latest work is the copious art work in a new edition of Herman Melville's "Moby Dick." 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

Little Jack Little (WJZ Chain).) Popular songs at piano. 1:45.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS—T). 2.

American School of the Air (CBS—T). 2:30.

"Singers of the Skillet" (WJZ—T). Fairly good humor and songs by vocal duo. 3:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T).) Emery Deutsch leading with his excellent fiddling. 3.

"Evening Stars" (WJZ Chain). The network advertiser. Sketches, soloists and orchestra. 3:30.

Morgan Trio (WEAF Chain) Three sisters playing piano, violin and harp.

Eastman School Symphony Orchestra (WJZ—T). Excellent concerts by the student group of the musical school at Rochester endowed by the Kodak king. 4.

"Musical Album" (CBS—T). Classical hour reviews by soloists and salon orchestra. 4.

Close of Portable Schools Demanded

Closing of all portable school buildings in Boston was demanded at the City Council meeting, Jan. 26.

It was charged that 67 of the portables were not equipped with artificial lighting, and that 4124 pupils attend classes in 119 of the 153 portable structures.

In a city spending $20,000,000 annually for schools, more attention should be given to the 4 per cent of the school population which studies in portable buildings, it was insisted.

Loan orders passing first readings called for a roadway about Castle Island, a Morton Street bridge, Shawmut Avenue bridge, improvements on six playgrounds and additional public welfare work. They aggregated expenditures of $900,000.

The council passed along an order to Mayor James M. Curley asking him to urge legislation to give married men with dependents preference over all others on Civil Service lists in awarding jobs in construction work launched specifically for the relief of unemployment.

Movie Aid to Entertainment and Education Cited by Doak

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A tribute to motion pictures as an aid to education and a means of entertainment was paid by William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, at the luncheon held here Jan. 24 as the close of the seventh annual conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. Mr. Doak declared that motion pictures have become so integral a part of the life of the times that he could not imagine what would happen if the general public were deprived of film entertainment for even a month.

The motion pictures of today constitute a great force for cultural and civilizing development of the people, he declared. He said he could speak with authority because he has been the national spokesman for millions of wage earners, and because those millions are by far the most numerous patrons of the motion picture industry, for these workers and their families make up the great bulk of the population.

"The motion picture means much to these workers because it is likely to be their sole source of theatrical entertainment," Mr. Doak declared. "Thus the influence of the films is greatly enlarged in the case of the workers. The more necessary is it, then, that the workers and their families shall get the best that can be offered them in representations of human action, pictured among scenes that reflect beauty and refinement."

He said he believed that the taste acquired from motion pictures had much to do with the improvement of domestic surroundings in the average home during recent years.

Mr. Doak said that motion pictures could do much to lift the general level of speech and conduct. "Everyone responds to what is noble and generous in sentiment and conduct," he said, "and if we see these things constantly spoken and enacted before us, we inevitably pattern our thoughts and actions after these examples."

The coming of shorter working weeks, due to the development of labor-saving machinery, he pointed out, means that the people are shortly going to need a whole new education in how to make the most of their larger leisure. In that education the motion picture is sure to play a leading part.

Russell Owen told of the help motion picture entertainment had been to the members of the Byrd expedition during the tedious antarctic night. Telegrams congratulating the National Board of Review on its work were received from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Vice-President Curtis, former President Calvin C. Coolidge, Rear Admiral Byrd, Thomas A. Edison, Alfred E. Smith, and others.

ANNOUNCING
Walk-Over Semi-Annual Sale
SHOES HOSIERY HANDBAGS
Walk-Over
342 WESTMINSTER STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GASPEE 3444
Laura M. MacFarlane
Hair Cutting
MANICURING—MARCEL AND PERMANENT WAVING
SHAMPOOING DRIED BY HAND
Room 502, Woolworth Building
Westminster and Dorrance Sts.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

In Our Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture, Prices Are the Lowest in Years
But the outstanding feature of the sale is the superior quality of the furniture. If you need furniture or if you are going to need some in the near future, it will pay you to buy it now in this sale at savings of 10% to 33⅓% off our regular prices.
THE OUTLET COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shepard's
PROVIDENCE
"Thunderbolts" Are On Again!
A "Thunderbolt" is a value so great that it fairly flashes and thunders with savings! These special selling events continue daily during January and February at The Shepard Stores.
In addition to newspaper announcements, "Thunderbolts" will be broadcast at 12 M. daily. "Listen in" for "Thunderbolt" for following day. Mail or phone your order if you cannot shop in person.
Telephone Dexter 7500

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
MORTGAGES
GAMWELL AND INGRAHAM
Incorporated 1904
1612 New Industrial Trust Bldg.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Lady-like!
That's the dominant theme in our new $16.50 dresses! Lingerie collars, scarfs and short sleeves. Contrasting piping and edging of lace! Victorian plaids and tiny sprig prints. Regular and short sizes.
Cherry & Webb Co.
Providence, R. I.

EAST SIDE
Pheasant
COFFEE SHOPPE
"A Distinctive Place to Meet for Good Things to Eat"
Open Daily 11:30 A. M.-8 P. M.
Sundays 11:30 A. M.-8:30 P. M.
AMPLE PARKING SPACE
151-153 CUSHING STREET
Between Thayer and Brook Streets
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Restaurants
NEW YORK CITY
BETTY SUE Luncheon
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Second Floor
9 CHURCH ST., NEAR CORTLANDT

Crane & Kettle
129 East 58th Street
Luncheon 50c-75c
Dinner $1.00-$1.50
Volunteer 8803
Accommodations for Private Parties

Near Tenth Church
Fourth Street at Seventh Avenue
(One Sheridan Square)
DINNER $1.60 and $1.00
Dancing 6:30 to 2
FOUR TREES Closed on Sundays

Pig and Whistle
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
375 West 4th St.
(NEAR TENTH CHURCH)
Luncheon 12 to 3.....80c
Dinner 5:30 to 9.....$1.25
Closed on Sundays

YOSHIDA TEA ROOM
11 WEST 56 STREET
LUNCHEON 75c DINNER $1.25
Sundays and Holidays — Dinner only — $1.25
(1:00 to 8:30) Circle 9633

DIXIE KITCHEN CAFETERIA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 43 St.
Closed Sundays

WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 60c and 90c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Rooms for Special Parties.

Amusements
BOSTON
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
Two Weeks' Engagement
Now Playing
Tonight at 8—IL TROVATORE with MUZIO and CORTIS
Tomorrow at 3—DIE MEISTERSINGER
Tomorrow at 8—LA BOHEME
Tickets at Box Office—$2 to $7

NEW YORK CITY
SHUBERT THEA., 44TH STREET W. OF B'WAY
Eves. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A New Charming Musical Play
MEET MY SISTER
ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre
47th, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO
in THE TRUTH GAME with
Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PEnn. 7963
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

Helen Hayes
in
Petticoat Influence
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-3878
Evs. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
Elizabeth, the Queen
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Evenings 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40
MIDNIGHT
AVON THEATRE
45th, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:50

Laurence Rivers presents
"PHILIP GOES FORTH"
by GEORGE KELLY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:50
THE Green Pastures
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes EVENINGS 8:30
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

Dunlop's Limited
Choice Flowers
8 and 10 West Adelaide Street
Toronto, Canada
Phone Main 1423

loveliness restored
Langley's LIMITED CLEANERS AND DYERS
PLANTS AT
Toronto Hamilton Ottawa Kitchener
Agencies Throughout Ontario
Mail Order Service

BETTER QUALITY
OWENS-ELMES LIMITED
FOOTWEAR
89 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

MILNES
A Fuel for Every Furnace
COAL COKE FUEL OIL
Elgin 5455
88 King Street East, Toronto, Canada

"What does your auditor say?"
Have you checked up on the overhead of your "home" laundry? Figure out what each wash costs you in time, fuel, soap and equipment and then compare your price per wash with ours. Then phone us and let us do a trial wash for you and show you what we mean when we say that we can give you better results. We have six different kinds of family wash service from which you may choose, each wash done separately in soft water. Let our young lady explain these to you—or stop any one of our courteous driver-salesmen.
LLoydbrook 2161
SEMI-FINISHED TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD.
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE
TORONTO

Linen Department
Second Floor
Exquisite Linens
Charming among gifts
Snowy damask, beautifully embroidered bridge and luncheon sets. Reasonably priced.
THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

SOUTHPORT, ENG.
BOBBY & CO. (SOUTHPORT) LTD.
One of the finest & best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.
Furniture, Carpets, Linens, Silks, etc.
Cafe Restaurant Orchestra
Liberty Agents for Southport & district.
LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

For the LADY of Refinement
We have exclusive fashions in Costumes, Gowns, Millinery, Smart Footwear, Dainty Lingerie, etc.
For the GENTLEMAN of Taste
We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.
For ALL
There is the beautifully appointed restaurant. Music in the afternoon.
Ask for tariff giving the complete list of prices.
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD.
Angel St., SHEFFIELD Tel. 22231
FOUNDED 1829
Agents for Somnus Bedding

MANCHESTER, ENG.
Dickson & Robinson LIMITED
seeds · bulbs
plants · trees
Everything for the Garden.
Everything good
The King's Seedsmen
Cathedral—street
Manchester

KENDALS OF MANCHESTER
Hairdressing Salon

In the Hairdressing Salon at Kendals the requirements of the modern coiffure are fully met by skilled hairdressers who are artists in every detail of their work. In the well equipped Salons all the most modern developments of this highly specialised craft are conducted under strict supervision and no pains are spared to place before our customers a service of the very best kind at charges within the reach of all.
Ask for tariff giving the complete list of prices.
Kendal Milne & Co.
DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER
ENGLAND

LEEDS, ENGLAND
Schofields

For the Children's Needs
We specialise in the Outfitting of Children, from the Tiny Baby to the Older Girl in her "Teens."
GROWN UPS, too, are given consideration in every detail of "FASHION'S latest WHIM."
THE HEADROW, LEEDS, ENGLAND

50/ Guaranteed Tailoring 75/
Made to Measure or Ready to Wear
The Fifty Shilling Tailors
50/50 TRADE MARK
LONDON DEPOTS: 93, 97 & 99 Oxford St.; 110-111 Strand; 98-99 Cheapside.
CROYDON: 114 North End. 75-77 Church St.
EAST HAM: 104-106 High St. North.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Road.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122, 124, 126 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN: 3-3 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 30 Ann St. 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St. 84-85 High St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd. 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St. 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St. 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate. 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LEEDS: 55-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St. 45 London Rd. 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 93 Oldham St. 22/24 Oldham St. 35 Market St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St. 8 Westgate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St. 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate. 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor. 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West. 3-4 Fawcett St.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

AUSTRIANS ACT TO HELP CASE OF 'STATELESS'

Geneva Passport Debated for Central Europeans Without a Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Austrian League of Nations Union, in coöperation with similar bodies in other European states, is making yet another attempt to deal with the problem of the "Staatenlosen," the people without citizenship in central Europe.

This is a problem which concerns a large number of citizens of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, who since the World War have suffered all the hardships incident to lack of any recognized nationality.

The League of Nations some years ago faced the important problem of the Russian exiles wandering or settled in different parts of the world outside Russia, and who had no citizenship after the war. These people received the so-called Nansen passport, which enabled them to reside in most European states, and to travel more or less unmolested.

But there also exist a number of former citizens of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, who are entirely without any rights or privileges. This is due to the unsatisfactory and incomplete treatment of this question in the peace treaties of St. Germain and Trianon, and in agreements made later.

Empire Broken Up

The St. Germain treaty, which settled Austrian affairs, and that of Trianon, those of Hungary, were fashioned on the model of the Versailles Treaty.

But whereas the Versailles Treaty dealt with Germany, a compact Empire which continued to be such after the war, the former treaties had reference to an Empire which was broken up into seven separate and independent states—Austria, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Poland—most of which had begun the task of setting their houses in order before these two treaties came into force. The Austro-Hungarian Empire really ceased to exist in October, 1918, but the St. Germain treaty was only ratified on July 16, 1920, and the Trianon treaty on July 26, 1921.

In the territories which changed hands, the right of option to choose the nationality of the old or new state was granted under the peace treaties; but many people did not apply for this right within the time-limit set, not infrequently, because they could neither read nor write.

Due to Technicalities

The number of such stateless persons is not easily ascertainable. It has been estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000. These persons, it should be remembered, are not political refugees or criminals—they are stateless mainly because of technicalities which should have been settled long ago. Their condition is deplorable, they have no passports, live constantly in fear of expulsion as undesirables from the state in which they are "tolerated and are generally very poor.

In order to settle once and for all the complicated problems of those persons rendered "stateless" by post-war changes, Italy proposed 10 years ago that an international tribunal should be established under an impartial chairman (preferably a Swiss national), to examine and decide upon all claims presented to it.

This proposal was embodied in the so-called convention of Rome, 1921, and was signed by representatives of the seven succession states, but up to the present only Italy and Austria have ratified that agreement.

Some of the new succession states are too jealous of their sovereign rights to submit to an international tribunal such an important question as the determination of nationality.

Pension Question Raised

Czechoslovakia and Poland are hardly likely to be enthusiastic over an influx of racial minorities, internationally protected, which would complicate this great problem within their borders still further.

And more important even than that factor, is the financial. So much would have to be paid out in pensions, so many taken back and work found for them in already overcrowded markets, that the matter has been more or less shelved.

In consequence of this attitude of so many of the states concerned a more modest proposition was also put forward at Danzig, that an appeal should be made to Geneva to grant to these "stateless" League of Nations passports, the possession of which would, at least, allow of their traveling freely between one state and another.

This latest action may seem small compared with the final settlement of the whole problem, but it means much to those concerned. The League of Nations Unions in the different states concerned, are already collecting data for the presentation of the case of these "stateless" to Geneva.

BACK TO OLD BALANCE PLAN EUROPE'S PERIL

(Continued from Page 1)

many causes for the war, one cause dominated all the others; namely, the situation formed after 1871 between France and Germany by the Treaty of Frankfort. The entire universe, he says—for the disequilibrium of the world is felt not only in Europe but in Asia, America, Africa and Australia—suffers today because in 1871 a victorious Germany annexed Alsace and Lorraine. So this injustice, committed 60 years ago, to a little piece of territory that can hardly be discerned on the map of Europe, led to an armed peace, and eventually to the World War, into which every continent was drawn, and produced the political and economic perturbations that are still acutely felt, and are likely to be felt for a long time to come.

What, then, if there is, in the peace treaties of 1919, some injustice, committed more or less unconsciously, to any region of Europe? Will it, too, go on having repercussions for another 60 years or more? Or will men find some method of rectifying their own mistakes?

These are grave questions, all the graver because, as Professor Ferrero points out, the conflicts of the nineteenth Century had local origins and local results, whereas the conflicts of the twentieth century set the whole world shaking.

Peace Treaties Protested

Now, rightly or wrongly, a number of European countries complain of the injustices of the peace treaties. Germany considers the Polish Corridor to Dansig, which cuts right across Germany, separating East Prussia from the rest of the country, as an outrage. It considers that Poland gained unfairly at its expense in Upper Silesia. It has other grievances but these suffice to make the clamor for revision perilous.

Austria, which was reduced to a tiny nation with a big capital, asserts that in its changed form it cannot live. The treaties, though ostensibly founded on the right of self-determination of nations, forbid Austria to unite with Germany. It may be that Austria will achieve a prosperous independence; but the menace of the Anschluss is enough to keep other central European nations on tenter-hooks.

In the same way Hungary, reduced to a little more than a third of its former dimensions, makes no secret of its resolve to strive for its aggrandizement. Bulgaria has likewise a number of serious complaints.

What has given fresh impetus to the movement for revision, apart from the growing strength of the defeated countries in relation to the strength of the victorious countries, is the leadership which Italy, for purposes of its own, has assumed of the dissatisfied countries.

Italy's Grievances

Italy, it is true, was on the side of the victors, but it felt in 1919, and it now feels more than ever, that it was treated as a poor relation. Its population is rapidly increasing and Italy cannot nourish all its inhabitants. It must, in the words of Signor Mussolini, expand or explode. It is particularly jealous of France, which it regards as underpopulated, and which has an enormous colonial empire. Moreover, in addition to its practical problems, it seeks prestige. In every respect it would be equal to France.

There are, therefore, psychological reasons for its opposition to France, and psychological reasons play a great part in the destinies of nations. Since France insists on the status quo, Italy places itself in the diplomatic limelight by becoming the European spokesman of revision. Even more than Germany, which has hitherto been discreet in its demands, and has scarcely concerned itself with the demands of others, Italy is the champion of revision.

Here then we have the makings of a great European division just at the time when all reasonable men are persuaded of the necessity of unity. "We must all hang together," said Benjamin Franklin, "or assuredly we shall all hang separately"; but though Europe is convinced that this saying, as profound as it is witty, especially applies to it today, these disruptive forces are at work.

Everybody who has the merest smattering of modern European history is aware that one of the most dangerous pre-war symptoms was the alignment of the countries into two hostile camps. The League of Nations was formed largely to prevent a realignment of European nations; the theory was that there should be one center in which they should meet on an equality without special ties—that they should all coöperate for the common weal without splitting up into groups.

Opposing Camps

Unfortunately this ideal could not be realized at once. The menace of the dissatisfied nations was not perhaps acute in 1919, but it was immediately seen by the satisfied nations that it might hereafter threaten to dispossess them of their gains. Further there was the gigantic shadow of Russia falling athwart central Europe. It was natural enough that Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia should form the Little Entente, to resist together any encroachments either by Russia or by Hungary. One of them was a new country and the others had been greatly increased. Poland, though its interests were different, was loosely attached to the Little Entente. France, as the principal upholder of the treaties, contracted engagements, partly sentimental, partly political, toward these countries; and with Belgium, which had been invaded in order that Germany might obtain access to France, it entered into what is generally, though perhaps inaccurately, described as a military accord.

Thus there is a more or less solid association of the anti-revisionist countries centering around France and of the revisionist countries around Italy. France particularly ranged itself with Jugoslavia, and Italy, with thwarted ambitions in the Adriatic, seems to discern something inimical in the arrangements of France and Jugoslavia. Italy established virtually a protectorship over the little country of Albania, which is a sort of enclave in Jugoslavia.

Weaving Diplomatic Net

Then it began to weave a diplomatic net which should take in Hungary and Bulgaria. It even, despite its old feud with Austria, promoted friendly relations with that country. It signed a treaty with Turkey and another with Greece and it forwarded a reconciliation of Greece and Turkey. It partially effected a rapprochement with Germany. Most surprising of all—though extremes often meet in politics—it appears to have some working understanding with Russia.

So, in embryo, there are two formidable groups in Europe. They resemble in some respects the old alliances and counteralliances. It is well to set out these facts clearly; but having done so it is necessary to correct the impression. Europe cannot be thus cut up. The interests of the various nations are not merely political—they are economic. The Franco-Belgian military accord, for example, has lately been challenged by Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader. The Little Entente finds that it must associate itself with agricultural countries like Hungary irrespective of political quarrels. Germany looks askance at Italian propositions, while Russia has—to employ a colloquialism—its own fish to fry. Turkey is not especially interested in European affairs. Greece has shown that while it wishes to live on good terms with both Italy and Turkey it also wishes to live on good terms with Jugoslavia.

It would be possible to analyze the situation further and to show that these political moves are not so important as they seem to be to those who like to draw diagrams. Under these surface divisions the essential unity of Europe often appears and it alone is the fundamental reality.

HERTZOG PLEADS FOR UNITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Republican Propaganda Attacked as Destructive by Union Premier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af.—On his return from the Imperial Conference Gen Barry Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union, denounced the Republican propagandists of his party in stronger terms than he has ever employed before.

"Let us not blink the fact," he said, in a speech at the Free State Nationalist Party Congress, "that this question of Republicanism and secession has done us a great deal of harm. I can tell my friends that if it is continued it will lead to the destruction of everything we have built up so painstakingly for Afrikaans-speaking South Africa."

This controversy, General Hertzog maintained, was going to cause a serious division, not only in the Nationalist Party but in the ranks of the Afrikaans-speaking section of the South African nation. His Republican friends were going to force him and force themselves to bring about a cleavage among the Afrikaner people—a cleavage greater than ever before.

He had told the Republicans he would oppose them if they worked in such a way as to divide the people, and he was opposing them. South Africa had achieved the freedom for which the Nationalist Party had striven, and in this connection he declared that it was absolutely untrue to say that the Nationalist Party had been a Republican Party. Indeed, in 1914, he had warned them against the danger of Republican propaganda, and the matter had been allowed to drop.

"You cannot achieve this object except at the expense of dividing the Afrikaners. I and many others will feel obliged to oppose you with all our power because we know what the price is going to be, that bitterness is going to be created between English and Dutch. How," General Herzog asked, "can we tackle our great problems like the native problem when we are divided?"

Secession talk was not merely disruptive in a sentimental sense, General Hertzog declared, but it was likely to result, if carried much further, in loss of important economic advantages.

Touching on the breakaway of the greater part of the Afrikaans element from the Boy Scout movement in South Africa, he said he greatly regretted that this split had occured. It was not true to say that the Scouts were a purely English movement. Practically every nation in the world was connected in some way with it, and was encouraging its children to adopt its fundamentals. And yet here in South Africa they had this unfortunate division of opinion.

The breach must be healed, he declared. This was the time not for racial strife, but for greater coöperation than ever before between English and Dutch and there must be no sowing of the seeds of bitterness and enmity in their children.

COURAGE GREETS NEED IN DROUGHT-STRICKEN REGION

(Continued from Page 1)

On the kitchen table sat the rest of the food supply, a can of lard.

When he was $20 ahead this "son of Arkansas" married, he related, then went in debt to get a team of mules and a cultivator, farmed a couple of seasons with worse financial results each year, and at last sold his team and equipment to pay off some of his debt.

When he turned toward town for work he found nothing open, though willing to work for 50 cents a day.

The man without mules in this section is the last farmer to be placed. "Orvel" was hoping that a vague promise to consider him, which he had from a land-owner, would develop into an occupation and a home.

Pride Characteristic

Pride is a characteristic of the people hereabouts, one hears on all hands. They are of long-time American stock—a sturdy class, enmeshed, many of them feel, in a system of agriculture based on cotton, which grinds them down.

Take the case of "Morris Moore," one of the clan, originally from Texas. "Moore" has the features of a retired business man of the North, but he is far from retired. He has a farm of 240 acres saddled with the seemingly inevitable mortgage. He also has a cow. It also is mortgaged. The farm does not seem to be doing him much good right now, but the cow is. "If they were to take my cow away, I just don't know where I'd be," he observed.

Its milk and butter are carrying the elderly farmer and his wife. He has not gone to the Red Cross for help and the Red Cross people say it is because he is determined not to.

"Moore, what would you do for food if you should later happen to run short," asked Tom Day, the chief hustler for the Red Cross here, when the two met on the street Monday.

"I'd go to the grocery and live on time," the old fellow replied stalwartly. But he is hoping the Government will step in quickly and let him have feed and seed under its recent appropriation. His team isn't able to work more than half a day at a time. He wants to feed it up and strengthen it and be breaking ground early for the next crop.

"There must be a number of people back in the woods who have not yet learned of the Red Cross succor, and are running short of food," Mr. Day declares. The Red Cross has, of course, organized to scour the district for such and has sent out investigators, but it's workers are volunteers and generally employed, and Mr. Day doubts very much whether all the needy have been found.

Needy Sought Out

Mr. Rainwater, the local Red Cross chairman, tells of taking a route through the country and walking through the woods looking for cabins housing the hungry. Two other Red Cross scouts went in different directions the same time.

Back this side of the hamlet lives a little family which was reported among the neighbors to be without food. Inquiry showed this merely a rumor. The young farmer of 27 had obtained $2 worth of supplies from the Red Cross, but apparently he had held back on getting this until his wife had given him a gentle push.

It is a barn which they have turned into a home, another borrowed residence, where they make their abode. It is another young couple turned out on the road, and taking to the first vacant roof they saw, for refuge. The young man had been told to move to make way for another tenant on the farm where he was, and he spied this idle barn by the roadside on the edge of a cotton field.

Many are the empty barns this year. He asked if he could live in it for a while and fixed it up for a home. His wife noted with pleasure what a skillful job they had done, of cardboarding the walls, with the sides of heavy cartons. Here the family is lightly housed while the man casts about for necessities.

School Running on Credit

The school at Light is running on credit. The school's money got tied up in a bank that closed, and the school warrants for paying the teachers cannot be cashed.

There are a couple of holes in the windows, battered old seats cannot be repaired or renewed and painting has had to be dropped, but the school goes on with more children than ever. It has 90 in it's two rooms, and a noisier, more energetic crowd at recess it would be hard to imagine. Most of them looked well fed. Their young teacher said he had heard reports of several being kept out because of lack of clothes.

Down the road toward Hoxie, two boys turned up who were missing school for this reason, their parents said. Here again it was a case of one suit and the child having to stay in the house when this was being washed. They had no books.

"I can't read or write," the father said, "and I value an education for my children." His married daughter was there on a visit bringing her baby girl. The mother of the family could both read and write, and she kept track of how much they owed. It was considerable. Her husband is getting help from the Red Cross, and cutting wood to try to sell, making $1 a day when it sells, which isn't often.

Mr. Day estimated that a sixth of the 1800 population of Hoxie is being fed by the Red Cross.

The community has been organized and canvassed to find those who should be helped. Two days' work is required of all receiving Red Cross provisions, whether in town or country, if able to work. The ration is given weekly. In the rural sections, the chore is road work; in cities, cleaning up streets and odd jobs.

The object is to enable the needy to feel independent by giving their labor for what they receive and to give the idle some employment.

A shoemaker has been enlisted to do shoe repairing as his stint. He has been given a vacant storeroom for his shop and has a waiting list. Leather is furnished by the Red Cross. He said he was so enthused by his duty that last week he put in two extra days at it. But he honestly remarked he had nothing else to do and "why not."

None Barred From Loan for Buying Feed and Seed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 26—Farmers who a year ago received federal feed and seed loans and who were unable to repay the funds last fall will not be barred from getting aid this spring, Walter E. Eliff, in charge of the Federal Loan Office here, announced today.

He expects to begin receiving applications at the Grand Forks office about Feb. 1. During 1930 5400 loans aggregating $700,000 were made through the Grand Forks office in North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. Maximum individual loans for seed, feed and tractor fuel this year will be $700.

Pershing and Rogers to Speak Over Radio

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing, Will Rogers and five anonymous drought sufferers will go on the air this week in behalf of the Red Cross $10,000,000 drought relief fund.

The General will make an appeal from Washington over a nation-wide radio hookup Friday from 8 to 8:15 p. m.

Mr. Rogers and the drought sufferers will be heard over the same network Saturday at 10 p. m. Mr. Rogers will go on the air from Station WACO at Waco, Tex.

Rockefeller Gives $250,000 to New York Red Cross

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—A gift of $250,000 by John D. Rockefeller Jr., for the Red Cross fund for relief of drought sufferers was announced late today, bringing the total of gifts to the New York chapter to $962,986.38. The chapters quota is $1,500,000.

Among other contributions today was $10,000 from the Commonwealth & Southern Power Company. Of this gift $2500 is for the New York quota. The rest goes to chapters in territory where the company operates.

Harvester Gives $100,000

CHICAGO (AP)—The International Harvester Company has authorized a $100,000 donation to the American Red Cross' drought relief campaign, George A. Ranney, vice-president and treasurer, announces. The contribution will be apportioned among the concern's various branch houses, each donating to its local Red Cross chapter.

CALIFORNIA ACCEPTS NEW EDUCATION UNIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Before 6000 students, and many friends, Mrs. William G. Kerckhoff presented to the University of California at Los Angeles the new $800,000 student union building on the Westwood campus known as Kerckhoff Hall, as a memorial to her husband, a pioneer lumber and mining man of southern California.

The building was accepted in the name of the people of California by Gov. James Rolph Jr., who appeared here for the first time officially in connection with affairs of the state university. Other speakers were Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the university; Dr. E. C. Moore, director of the University of California at Los Angeles; and Allan Balch, who acted as the donor's spokesman.

Novelist Who Became Country Editor Sees Boon for Budding Journalists

MARION, Va., Jan. 26 (AP)—Sherwood Anderson, who became a country editor three years ago, finds country weeklies generally dull, and offering rare opportunities to young men and women with imagination and ability. So strongly does the novelist believe this that he is going out to talk about it to young collegians who have a "hunch" they can write.

"In all our colleges are these youngsters who object to becoming cogs in huge organizations," he said. "I'm arranging a series of college lectures for next winter, and I'm going to talk to them about the country weekly, which, if rightly run, isn't a newspaper at all in the daily sense.

"The colorful young fellows with a writing hunch who once became country editors are now drifting to the cities. Frequently they enter newspaper work, but they seldom write what they want. I think they are missing more than they gain."

The country editor, he said, might expect about the income of a country doctor or lawyer. On the contrary he believes the country weekly offers opportunity of escape from the illusion of bigness for talented persons with ambition to write who enter newspaper work to get a start.

The novelist said that individualism, now vanishing in the daily press, had a distinct place in the small-town daily.

He frowns on the editor who comes with ideas of reform into the little towns. But he believes the weekly press might spring to a place of prominence and usefulness under the guidance of men with courage, imagination and love of life.

To such men, he says, the job would offer an intimate touch with life—a chance to study people—and a great deal of pleasure.

An earthquake in Australia, a tidal wave in Japan, or a volcano eruption in Italy would receive scant notice, if any, in the news columns of his paper, but you might readily find how much John Jones's hogs weighed or how many acres of Tom Brown's crop was damaged by hail.

PERFECT CIRCLE SALES GAIN

Lothair Teetor, vice-president in charge of sales of the Perfect Circle Company, says Perfect Circle piston ring sales through the replacement division in December, 1930, showed an increase of 28 per cent over the corresponding month in 1929.

$3,000,000,000 Roads Planned for 1931

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—More mileage of better and more expensive roads will be constructed all around the world during 1931, according to the Department of Commerce, which fixed today a total of $3,000,000,000 as the planned road expenditure for the new year.

This figure was reached through a study of reports from 110 nations and political subdivisions covering the globe.

The United States leads the procession with an estimated outlay of $2,000,000,000.

The current depression, felt in all countries, was said by the department to have occasioned the new record in road outlay.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

GREAT SAVINGS

A carefully selected list of fine foods, at great savings can be found at the First National store in your neighborhood. The list below, represents only a few of many fine values.

Pure Unsweetened Evaporated Milk
Sealect Milk
3 TALL CANS 23c

Specially Selected White Cod—Nice Creamed
Codfish
(FINAST CODFISH LB BOX 29c)
LB CTN 25c

A High Grade Product
Hershey's Cocoa
2 8 oz TINS 25c

The Best for Your Fine Fabrics
Lux
LGE PKG 21c
2 SM PKGS 17c

A Free Running Table Salt
Crystaline Salt
2 PKGS 15c

Comes in a Handy Carton
Statler Tissue
3 ROLLS 21c

Fancy Bartlett Variety
Pears Finast
No. 2 TIN 19c

A Fancy Uncoated Whole Head Rice
Rice Finast
2 LB PKGS 19c

Fresh, Spicy, Old Fashioned Hermits
Fruit Hermits
2 LBS 29c

Butter Coated Whole Wheat
Toasterettes
LB PKG 21c

« PRESERVES »
2 16 Oz. Jars 39c
Pure Raspberry or Strawberry
Made with selected whole fruit and granulated sugar—nothing else added.

RICHMOND JAM
YOUR CHOICE OF DELICIOUS RASPBERRY OR STRAWBERRY
2 15½ oz Jars 33c

NOW THAT'S MILK

It is rich, fresh milk for your family at a remarkably low price.

No milk sold in greater Boston can match it!

When we say that about Brookside Milk, we say it with full knowledge of the facts and confidence that the statement cannot be challenged. Because it is absolutely true.

Here are the facts. Brookside Milk is delivered to First National Stores and sold to you 24 hours fresher than the average milk sold in greater Boston. It comes from the rich dairylands of Vermont. Every bottle contains full 4% butter fat—much higher than ordinary milk and 20% more than legal requirements. Every quart is bottled and pasteurized under our own supervision with the greatest precautions for purity and cleanliness human ingenuity can contrive, and inspected and O. K'd DAILY by your local board of health office. It is absolutely the richest, freshest milk you can give your family. Try it today!

BROOKSIDE MILK
24 hours fresher 11c A QT. 4% butter fat

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Always Lowest Prices for Highest Quality Foods

TWO SOCIETIES FOR ANIMAL AID REPORT BIG YEAR

American Humane and Prevention of Cruelty Groups in Joint Annual Meeting

Economically, 1930 may not have been much, but humanely it was a remarkably successful year, says the report of the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. At their joint annual meeting in Boston today they put the year on record as "the most notable in the history of our two societies."

"Never before has so much been accomplished, never before has the work of the two organizations been so enlarged during any 12 months since their foundation, or their influence felt over so wide a realm," Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of both societies, declared in his annual report.

Dr. Rowley was reëlected for the coming year, as were Albert A. Pollard, treasurer, and Guy Richardson, secretary. Charles G. Bancroft, lawyer and financier of Boston, and William Dana Orcutt, author, of Boston, were made vice-presidents of both organizations. Philip Stockton, president of the First National Bank of Boston, was added to the board of directors.

Both in the work of prevention and the work of education the service of the two societies was enlarged during 1930, Dr. Rowley said. One of the most hopeful signs of greater interest in humane education, he said, was the growth of the Junior Humane League movement. A total of 5732 new leagues—"Bands of Mercy," they are sometimes called—were organized among young people during the year.

These educational organizations, set up by the field workers of the American Humane Education Society, are to be found not only in practically every state from Maine to California, but in all parts of the world, including Newfoundland, the Philippines, Syria, Morocco, India, Turkey, Spain, Samoa, Mexico, Argentina and Uruguay, Dr. Rowley said.

More than 34,000 members were added to the rolls of the Jack London Club, which is organized as a protest against cruelty in presenting trained animal acts on the stage, or in the preparation of motion pictures, Dr. Rowley announced. By actual count more than 120,000 pieces of literature, buttons and badges were given away by the society during the year, he reported.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals records especially the victory won in the passage of the Anti-Steel-Trap Bill. In addition, a lot has been bought in Springfield, Mass., and plans are being prepared for the erection there of a new, centrally located building. During the past year 3149 animals lost, injured or unwanted, were gathered up in that city and cared for.

The Animal Shelter at Methuen, in connection with the Rest Farm for Horses maintained there, was remodeled and enlarged during the year, it was reported. The Rest Farm itself has had in its pastures the largest number of horses of any year since its establishment. An average of 29 horses a day were cared for, while 1671 small animals were also cared for at the farm during the year.

BRITISH PARTIES PROCLAIM TRUCE ON INDIA POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

courage in the hope and belief that neither British nor Indian statesmanship is yet bankrupt."

Mr. Baldwin concluded definitely, amid a general chorus of cheering, by declaring his absolute determination to do all in his power to "carry out undertakings given again and again by the governments in this country in good faith between the Indian people and ourselves."

Insist Upon Safeguards

Other Conservative speakers were equally as pronounced, although they insisted, as Mr. Baldwin had also done, upon the necessity for making safeguards agreed upon at the conference both real and effective.

All Liberal speakers took a similar line. Even Sir John Simon, who greatly impressed the House by the informing catalogue he presented of the great difficulties still to be overcome, concluded by saying: "It is only by standing firmly by declarations made by the Prime Minister that we can hope ever to make the contribution we ought to make and must make toward Indian progress and Indian peace."

The debate was wound up by Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, who found the unanimity such that he abandoned much of the reply he had prepared to make to Mr Churchill and dwelt instead upon what has to be done. The contact which had been established, Mr. Benn said, must be continued and extended. There was no reason for delay. If India was not fit for self-government now, it would not be fit in 10 years.

Premier Opens Debate

"I believe that a structure can be built up," was the sturdy declaration of Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, in introducing the debate yesterday.

Mr. MacDonald began by showing that what India demands is no more than materialization now of what all along has been Britain's intention to bring about eventually.

Mr. MacDonald went on to describe how the conference had dealt one by one with difficult problems that had presented themselves. Suspicion had been dispersed and delegates were now on their way back to India as warm champions of the scheme outlined.

This scheme he described in detail with its federated States and Provinces, its completely autonomous local governments and its executive at the center responsible to a legislature representative of the people of India.

The next stage, it is understood, will be consultations in India in which endeavors will be made to bring the Nationalists, who have hitherto stood aloof, into coöperation with the scheme.

Committees will then be formed to work out in detail a general plan which the conference has laid down. In fact, the Round Table Conference has but adjourned in London to continue work in India.

Gandhi, Freed, Advises Full Political Amnesty

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 27 (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi, released last night from a British prison at Poona, today urged the authorities to liberate the thousands of Indian Nationalists still in jail, emphasizing the necessity for general political amnesty if peace is to be restored in India.

"I feel," he told the Associated Press, "that the release of the members of the Congress Party Working Committee makes a difficult situation infintely worse and makes action by the working committee almost impossible. The thousands still in prison are better able to act than all the liberated leaders combined.

"The authorities evidently do not yet understand that the Nationalist movement has so affected the minds of the masses that their leaders, however eminent they may be, are utterly unable to dictate any course of action. In my opinion, this is a very healthy condition, for independent thinking is the very essence of democracy."

Calcutta Mayor Rejailed

CALCUTTA, India, Jan. 27 (AP)—Chandra Bose, the mayor of Calcutta, today was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor for participating yesterday in a parade celebrating the Nationalist declaration of independence. The charge was rioting and unlawful assembly. The mayor had been out of jail less than 24 hours following previous sentence for a similar offense.

Harmony Is Assured for Clothing Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With manufacturers and workers expressing a willingness to renew for three years the agreement which has bound them since 1919, representatives of the Rochester clothing industry, after conferences recently with Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are looking forward to continued friendly relationships without wage cuts.

The Rochester joint board of the amalgamated, representing approximately 12,000 clothing workers, is bound by the agreement to submit disputes to an impartial chairman without halting work in the industry. Harmony has existed between the board and the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange, manufacturers' organization, since the agreement went into effect 11 years ago.

None of the manufacturers expressed a desire for wage reductions. Max L. Holtz, president of the clothiers' exchange, declared harmonious relationships with the workers have proved a benefit to the union and manufacturers alike.

FUND FOR CHAPEL GIFT TO ROLLIN'S COLLEGE

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Homer Gage of Worcester and her sister, Mrs. George E. Warren of Boston, have given funds for the erection of a chapel for Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla. It will be known as the Knowles Memorial chapel in memory of Frank B. Knowles of Worcester, father of the donors. Mrs. Warren will provide additional money for the purchase of an organ and all other interior equipment and for maintenance.

POSTAL SHOP SITE MADE AVAILABLE

The sale to the Government, for a postal station and workshop of about 600 square feet of land occupied by parts of South Station terminal buildings and tracks 26, 27 and 28, was decided on yesterday by the trustees of the Boston Terminal Company, owner.

A report from Col. Charles R. Gow, postmaster of Boston, recommending purchase of the property, is said to be in the hands of the Postmaster-General.

SECURITY LOANS STILL TOO HIGH WIGGIN ASSERTS

Favors Cut of $2,500,000,000 to Put Banks in More Liquid Position

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Albert H. Wiggin, head of the Chase National Bank, New York, thinks collateral loans by banks are still too high.

He said so today before the Senate Subcommittee on Banking, which is conducting an investigation of the financial structure and banking systems of the United States.

These loans now amounting to $7,500,000,000 must, he said, come down to the 1926-27 level of $5,500,000,000.

"The whole country is stock-minded now," he said. "They are waiting for a rebound. They'll get over that."

He attributed the great number of bank failures to the "non-liquid position of many banks because of their security loans."

Mr. Wiggin also amplified the remark in his recent annual statement to stockholders that tariff rates and international debt payments are holding back American trade.

Mr. Wiggin entered immediately into the bursting of the stock market bubble, and attributed it to "the debauch of speculation which had reached its climax."

"I don't think the situation revealed an evil in the banking system," he said. "It was the participation by the public in a tremendous speculation."

He was asked by senators what constructive proposals he could offer.

"I think a stiffer policy on rates," he said, and a somewhat different policy on open market operations by the Federal Reserve System might have reduced the extremes."

Management, Not Legislation

Mr. Wiggin said he did not favor legislative checks on the open market transactions as proposed by certain congressmen. He said that it was a question of good management rather than legislation, and that he believed the present law "all right." He did propose, however, that the Federal Reserve rediscount rate be kept higher than the market rate of commercial paper. Even during the stock market boom, he said, when the call money rate went as high as 18 per cent, legitimate business was able to get money at reasonable rates.

Mr. Wiggin said he would "liberalize" the banking law to permit city banks to carry clearing house certificates as collateral. He declared that the proposed abolition of "loans to others," i. e., loans made on the basis of stock market securities, would not aid a "bit" in checking future speculation.

Mr. Wiggin was asked if he cared to amplify the remark contained in his annual statement to stockholders that the country must either reduce its tariff or prepare itself for a decline in its foreign trade. He said that he thought the tariff had already caused some decline, though admitting this was due in part to the declining purchasing power abroad. A great deal of irritation exists abroad because of the American tariff, he said, which probably adds to trade difficulties.

In the same way Mr. Wiggin gave further views on his earlier remark that he believed cancellation or reduction of inter-allied debts would "be good business."

"Anything of that sort," he said, "would so improve good feeling, would so improve willingness to buy that it would be a wonderful thing for the country."

"More than offsetting the loss in dollars and cents?" he was asked.

"Oh yes!" replied the New York banker.

Mr. Wiggin gave further recommendations for bank law changes of tremendous interest to the financial fraternity because of his own standing. He discussed, for example, the status of "security affiliates of national banks," which up to now are not under the legal scrutiny of the Reserve System. These affiliates, he said, should be continued, and regulated.

Would Regulate Affiliates

"These companies are required to render an essential banking service in financing the large corporations of the country and other clients of the bank. This is a service which cannot, except within very narrow limits, be performed by the bank itself. We see no objection," he added, "if desired by the Federal Government, why the Comptroller of the Currency should not have reasonable supervisory power with respect to any transactions between the Chase National Bank and any of its affiliates."

The Chase affiliates include the Chase Securities Corporation, capital of $108,000,000; American Express Company, $18,000,000; and Harris, Forbes Company, $9,000,000.

On the question of branch banking, Mr. Wiggin did not see eye to eye with Mr. Platt, who followed him. He said he would not care to see competition of branch banks fostered.

He said that every community that would support a bank was well cared for already, and that communities which are not supplied with banks are those that cannot support them. His preference was against branch banks, he said, and his own bank would not engage in the business.

He described the banking pool that helped support the stock market in the critical days of the speculative collapse. It was not designed to sustain the market but to bring about orderly liquidation, he said. It lasted for five or six weeks and dealt only in "pivotal stocks," he said.

Edmund Platt, former vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, made a vigorous plea for some form of branch banking, in the course of which he declared that the American banking system, in so far as it deals with city conditions, is excellent, but in dealing with small town rural conditions "is about the worst banking system in the world." He made the remark in connection with recent banking failures, which reached a total of 1326 out of 24,630 banks doing business in 1930, or 5.38 per cent.

Mr. Platt spoke of the "disgraceful number of bank failures" and urged that country banks be allowed to consolidate just as city banks are permitted to do. Branch banking permitted a group to diversify risks and avoid failures, he argued.

'SALOON FIXTURES' DECLARED OBSOLETE

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—There are no saloons in Norwalk. Confident of the peaceable attitudes and law-abiding propensities of the citizens of this city, the municipal council last night ordered that the section referring to fixtures for saloons be stricken out of a bill concerning the exemption of personal property from taxation.

"There are no saloons here now, and we are not going to have any," Councilwoman Maria R. Rummler declared.

GREEN 'OLEO' URGED TO PROTECT THE COW

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27 (AP)—The dreamy-eyed dairy cattle of the Vermont hills that spend their lives industriously producing milk, cream and ultimately golden butter, would receive protection under a legislative bill introduced today from what is regarded as unfair competition. Gastronomically it may mean little, but visually a lot, for under terms of the bill all oleomargarine sold in the State would be colored green.

CHARLES RIVER BASIN BILL TO BE OPPOSED

A committee to form an organization to contest the proposed legislative bill for an additional appropriation for projected changes in and about the Charles River Basin was appointed by 30 residents of Back Bay at a luncheon yesterday in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The committeemen are Arthur Winslow, Percy Atherton, Fitz Henry Smith, Stephen Cabot, Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham, Ralph Adams Cram and Miss Grace Nichols.

The opinion was voiced that it would be better to concentrate the expenditure of the $1,000,000 gift made by Mrs. James J. Storrow, in 1929, and the appropriation of $1,305,000 made by the Legisuature, supplementing that gift, in the development of the Charlesbank Park and Playground end of the lower basin between the dam and Longfellow Bridge, than to spend it over the length of the basin. The additional estimated cost of $1,370,000 was declared to be still admittedly problematical.

LEGION DISTRIBUTES CONVENTION SURPLUS

Although the American Legion convention in Boston was the largest it has held, Legion authorities report a surplus after meeting all expenses. Carroll J. Swan, president, is distributing the surplus among business houses which helped finance the convention.

"So successfully were the finances handled that the Massachusetts posts have been reimbursed in full for their contributions," the president said. He pointed out that the Legion spent more than four times as much for its Boston sessions as was spent in Philadelphia, where the largest previous convention was held. A large part of the money raised, he said, came from Legionnaire registrations, totaling double those of any other convention.

B. U. BUSINESS MEN'S COURSES ARRANGED

Two courses for New England business men, "The Environment of New England Business" and "Marketing New England Commodities," have been organized at the Boston University college of business administration in the evening division. These courses, according to Prof. Leo Drew O'Neil, director of the evening division, will be an effort to meet the needs of New England business men more completely.

Robert E. Huse, editorial director of the New England Council, will give the first course, which starts on Thursday, Jan. 29. "Marketing New England Commodities" will be given by Edward O. Otis Jr., merchandising advisor of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. This course begins on Friday, Jan. 30.

BRIAND PLAN SAID TO SPELL UNITED EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

importance of the pact as "of incalculable importance as evidencing the determination of the important powers to make the spirit of the Kellogg pact a vital force in the conduct of international relations."

Numerous treaties of arbitration and conciliation were concluded during 1930; in fact, few years had been more fruitful of those international agreements which were gradually coming to build up a stout barrier against at least the hasty declaration of war, Mr. Abbot said. In particular he mentioned the Greco-Turkish Accord signed at Constantinople on June 10, which he said "put an end to 100 years of armed enmity between those nations."

Other notable gains of the year, according to Mr. Abbot, were the Young plan for reparations settlements, the work of the Haitian commission, the evacuation of the Rhineland and the Saar Basin, and draft treaty for disarmament submitted by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations.

TelephoneCompany Declared an Outlaw

Wycliffe C. Marshall, counsel for the Boston Central Labor Union, in a hearing today before the State Department of Public Utilities, supporting the petition for a change in telephone rates, declared that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and its parent organization, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company are "outlaw organizations in Massachusetts."

Mr. Marshall asked the department of public utilities to declare null and void all the rates charged by the New England company and start afresh in making rates by having subsidiaries of the New England company file their tariffs with the utilities department.

Mr. Marshall's demand followed a review of the history of the American Telephone & Telegraph, its predecessor, the American Bell, the New England Company and the small local companies scattered through New England. In view of the alleged illegal operation of the New England company he argued that it is now the duty of its subsidiaries still having a legal existence to file rates which will be passed upon as to their reasonableness by the department of public utilities.

Theaters

"Nina Rosa"

Majestic Theater—Messrs. Shubert present "Nina Rosa," a musical play by Otto Harbach, music by Sigmund Romberg, lyrics by Irving Caesar, settings by Watson Barrett. Week of Jan. 26, 1931. First time in Boston. The cast:

Chinaman	Richard Koch
Yana	Belle Sylvia
Corinna	Armida
Bob Wilson	George Anderson
Jimmy Blakely	Jack Sheehan
Don Fernando	Clay Clement
Pablo	Leonard Ceeley
Jack Haines	Guy Robertson
Silvera	Don Barclay
Nina Rosa Stradella	Margaret Carlisle
John Craig	Frederic Persson
Elinor Haines	Marion Marchante
Chiquita	Peggy
Gaucho Dancer	Stephen Cortez

Here is a lavish, whoopee show, compounded of romance and fist-fights, sentiment and wisecracks, dancing and robustious music, elaborately staged and snappily played. It's all about the adventures of an American engineer in Peru and his combat with native schemers over a gold mine and a girl. Your surprise will be moderate when you learn that the American, after many misunderstanding and setbacks, wins the main bout, the mine and the girl.

The plot, if not original, has more coherence than most of its musical comedy ancestors, but there is plenty of entertainment for those who cannot respond to the tribulations and triumphs of lyrical heroes and heroines. The settings and costumes are pleasing to the eye, the music is lively, the voices are good, the chorus is well trained. Armida is a fetching young dancer. Stephen Cortez does some smart tricks with his snake whip, and, with Peggy, some finished dancing of the Apache school. Messrs. Sheehan and Barclay supply comic lines which indicate that they have done their home work in current events.

As if all this were not enough, a Mr. Vallée, said to be a radio entertainer, must come in at the intermission and all but steal the show. The large audience was delighted both with the side-show and with the main exhibition.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

A novel version of "Elektra" will be presented in Symphony Hall tonight by a company led by Mme. Cotopouli, Athenian actress. This version is a translation into modern Greek of von Hofmannsthal's adaptation of Sophocles's tragedy.

"Jonesey" will be the next offering at the Copley, beginning Monday evening.

"A Wonderful Night," adaptation of Johann Strauss's opera, "Die Fledermaus," is in its third week at the Shubert.

This is the final week of the Lardner-Kaufman comedy of wisecracks, "June Moon," at the Wilbur.

Burton Holmes takes his armchair travelers this week on the "Grand Tour" of Europe, starting Friday evening and Saturday afternoon from Symphony Hall.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight and Wednesday; moderate west or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 26.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight and Wednesday, except light local snow tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder tonight and Wednesday, except possibly light rain or snow in north and west portions tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh west shifting to northwest or north winds, and mostly overcast weather tonight, followed by fair Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time. 75th meridian)

Albany	23	Memphis	48
Atlantic City	44	Miami	68
Boston	37	Montreal	32
Buffalo	34	Nantucket	36
Calgary	35	New Orleans	54
Charleston	50	New York	38
Chicago	35	Philadelphia	44
Denver	34	Pittsburgh	42
Des Moines	40	Portland, Me.	30
Eastport	36	Portland, Ore.	54
Galveston	56	San Francisco	52
Hatteras	50	St. Louis	38
Helena	44	St. Paul	32
Jacksonville	58	Seattle	50
Kansas City	38	Tampa	56
Los Angeles	66	Washington	40

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:20 p. m. Wednesday 5:41 a. m.
Height of tides 7.5 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:26 p. m.

Value of Clipping File Is Described

"The clipping file is our most used tool," William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, said, speaking at the meeting of the Boston Chapter of the special Libraries Association at the State Library last night. "We have about 200,000 folders of biography, and about 50,000 folders on miscellaneous subjects. The clippings number about 1,500,000."

Edward H. Redstone, state librarian, described the State Library, saying that it comprises the oldest and most complete collection of legislative reference books of any state in the Union.

Other speakers were: Miss Marion G. Eaton, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and Miss Louise Lucas, librarian of Fogg Museum, Harvard University.

STUDENTS GET PRIZES FOR FARMING RESULTS

Agricultural prizes numbering approximately 180 were awarded at the Jamaica Plain High School special assembly conducted yesterday by the agricultural department of the school. Among the outstanding prize winners were M. Homer MacGregor, garden champion of Suffolk County last year, and William M. Meeken, winner of first prize in a state-wide public speaking contest for agricultural pupils.

The awards, including ribbons, medals, rosettes and mentions of honor, were won at the Boston Poultry Show, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the New England Fair at Worcester, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the interscholastic contests, and in agricultural practice at the Jamaica Plain High School.

CUT IN STATION COST ASKED BY NEW HAVEN

A petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. for a change in allocation of the cost of operating South Station, was yesterday taken under advisement by the Public Utilities Commission.

Under the present agreement, Arthur Blackman, general counsel for the New Haven, declared, the Boston & Albany pays 28 per cent of the expense and the New Haven 72 per cent. Because of changes in operation and management, Mr. Blackman said, the New Haven road feels that there should be a revision of the proportions.

PORT OF BOSTON POST FOR MRS. TILLINGHAST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Senate Immigration Committee today reported favorably the renomination of Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Cambridge, Mass., to be Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Boston.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTS

Maj. Judson Hannigan of Belmont, attorney and war veteran, was yesterday unanimously elected president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, at its forty-first annual meeting in Boston. George H. Wallace Jr. of Fitchburg was elected secretary, and John Richardson of Canton treasurer. William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, was principal speaker.

MUSICIANS TO HOLD DANCE

Members of the Professional Musician's Society, as a means of making work for themselves, have decided to give a series of dansants. The first of the series will be held at Repertory Hall Friday Evening, with the newly organized Professional Musicians' Dance Orchestra, composed of 25 men and women, under the leadership of Murray Hochberg.

OLD YALE COACH GETS OFFICE

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—The appointment of T. A. D. Jones, former head coach of Yale University, as a harbor commissioner of New Haven, was today confirmed by the State Senate. Mr. Jones is now in business in New Haven.

BRONX, N. Y. CITY
Mid Winter Sale
Drastic Reductions on All Shoes for the Entire Family
FISHER'S
2968 THIRD AVE. At 153rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY
Leopold Haas, Inc.
Founded 1884
FURRIERS
9 E. 48th St., Nr. 5th Ave.
New York City
Drastic Reductions
Personnel
Mr. Sidney A. Haas
Miss Laura B. Allyn
Mr. Joseph A. Sowdon
Mr. Chas. J. Eten
Mr. Herman Seidenberg
Telephone Volunteer 7377

Gilbert Stuart Home in Rhode Island to Be Restored as Memorial to Painter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, R. I.—Redeemed from decadence as a tavern and country dance hall, the birthplace in North Kingston of Gilbert Stuart, the first of American painters, is to be restored to original form and maintained as a shrine in this historic section of South County.

The Gilbert Stuart Memorial, Inc., has organized for the purpose of effecting the restoration, with the Wakefield Trust Company acting as trustee. Possessors of between 600 and 700 portraits by Stuart in all parts of the world and American artists will be invited to contribute to the project.

The restoration is to be supervised by Norman M. Isham, architect and authority on colonial architecture. Within a short time the great stone chimney which was built a century ago around the original brick chimney and ovens will have been removed. The original staircase will be replaced and ells and additions which enlarged the ground floor several times its original size will be detached. Dormer windows will be removed from the attic to make it conform to its former shape. The surrounding grounds will be restored and beautified.

Mr. Isham's study of the records indicates that it was built about 1750. Traces of an older building, a mill, and a dam have been disclosed by exploration of the property. The Stuarts quit the property during the Revolution and it was confiscated by the state, but Stuart, after his education in England and a tour of portrait painting in England and Ireland, came back to America to paint the portraits of George Washington for which he is known chiefly in this country.

For 20 years the old place remained unoccupied. Then it was sold by the state and resold until the last private owner was Walter R. Greene. Mr. Vose, one of the prime movers in the proposal to convert the place into a shrine to American art, announces that a fund of $50,000 will be required for the work and that about 10,000 invitations will be sent out to raise this fund.

Wellesley Takes Up Play Production

The trend toward interest in experimental theater work at the colleges has been demonstrated at Wellesley College in the course on Play Production included in the curriculum for the first time this year. The course is a distinct departure from the previous policy of the school.

In addition to recognizing the value of amateur performances, sponsored by the college dramatic association, the college has recognized the value of training professionally the students who desire to make the theater their metier.

Miss Edith Margaret Smaill, assistant professor in the reading and speaking department, who has charge of the course, states that its purpose is to "teach the girls to plan their own productions—to work out the directing, the movement, the color, the setting and the costumes for themselves."

In the first eight weeks of the fall semester, Miss Smaill rapidly outlined the history of the drama, supplementing her lectures with others given by authorities in certain fields. A few such lectures have been planned for the second semester, to bring the history of the drama up to contemporary times.

In construction of stage models the following sets have been made: an outdoor and an indoor setting for "As You Like It" and a modernistic set for "Enter Madame." In the second semester Miss Smaill intends to have her students build a unit set for the Alumnæ Hall stage, and to design a set for "The Taming of the Shrew," which will be the commencement play in June. Members of the class will also present three one-act plays, in which they will be the only actors and of which they will be the only producers.

GOV. ELY TO APPEAR BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Establishing a precedent in Massachusetts, Gov. Joseph B. Ely will appear before a joint session of the State legislative bodies on Jan. 28 to read his budget recommendations for the ensuing year.

The Governor is expected to recommend appropriations of $20,000,000 for a public works program. It is also reported that he will ask for $1,000,000 to be placed at his disposal.

Exclusive Dress Importers
has a few dates available for Special Displays and Sales which they will make for high grade establishments. Merchandise retailing for $25 up supplied, allowing liberal discount. Write for particulars to Box G-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Harper Method
Care of Hair, Skin and Nails
Chemical Bank & Trust Co. Building
2095 B'way (at 73rd St.), New York
Miss May Allis in charge
Phone Trafalgar 5336
MEN'S DEPT. Room 301 WOMEN'S DEPT. Room 302

BOOKS NOVELTIES CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
THE NEW YORKER BOOK SHOP INC.
722 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK
Regent 4-1343

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT STEAM WAVE
Long hair and long bob $6.00 Guaranteed 6 Months
$5.00
No electricity used.
Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers Show
THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF without added expense of finger waving
Super Curline
TRADE MARK
Paul E. Gaire, Inc.
67 W. 44th St., 3rd Floor NEW YORK
Branch: 628 Market St. PATERSON, N. J.
Phone Murray Hill 6657-R. Appointments taken until 7 P. M. Thursday evenings only

COLLAR THESE BARGAINS!
12,716 neckties get it in the neck at these clean-out prices!
2719 were $2
2883 were $2.50
2391 were $3
$1.35 now!
1591 were $3.50
1744 were $4
1155 were $5
233 were $6
$2.35 now!
Fancies? Yes!
Stripes? Yes!
Figures? Yes!
Silks from England, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and the U. S.!
Moires, jacquards, printed warps, satins!
Special resilient construction to eliminate wrinkles.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty | Broadway at Warren | Broadway at 13th St.
Herald Sq. at 35th St. | New York City | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield Boston, Massachusetts

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Citizens' Association; reports by all committees; lecture with motion pictures of German fliers at Greenley Island after first westward transatlantic flight, by Lieut. Robert Fegg, Pathé cameraman; Robert Gould Shaw School assembly hall, 8.

Harvard University: Geological conference; "Composite Moraine Belt of Northern Illinois," by William E. Powers; Mineralogical Lecture Room, University Museum, 8.

Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts: Dinner and annual meeting; speakers: the Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts; Mrs. Emma F. Schofield, special justice, First District Court of Eastern Middlesex, on "Politics and Patriotism"; and No Yong Park, Chinese author, on "Making a New China"; ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6.

Lowell Institute: Seventh in lecture series on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; "The Human Side: Life, Culture and Health Under the Soviet Régime"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Club, Skidmore Alumnæ Association: Dinner and meeting; Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, club choir, direction Prof. Warren W. Adams; auditorium, 8.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: "Foreign Affairs"; address, "The United States Tariff Wall," by Henry G. Leach; Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, 8.

Cambridge Historical Society: Annual meeting; address, "History of Berkeley Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts," by Miss Alice C. Allyn; 96 Brattle Street, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Art Club: Lecture on "Scenic America," by Henry W. Poor, 8:15.

Chilton Club: Meeting, friends of Bennington College, Prof. H. Kilpatrick, speaker, 8:30.

Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association: Annual dinner meeting, Hotel Kenmore, 6:30.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Il Trovatore," 8.00.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Lady of the Lake" and "Lost Gods" (films), 1 to 11.
Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Symphony Hall—"Elektra," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting and lecture, Women's Scholarship Association, private room, 2.

West Roxbury Community: Woman's Club; fourth lecture on "Period Furniture," Library Hall, 10:30; meeting, Drama Group, Library Hall, 2:30.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting; address, "Revolutions and Latin America," by Wallace Thompson, editor, Ingeniería Internacional (International Engineering); Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Wednesday Morning Club: Meeting, speaker, Miss Vida Scudder; Hotel Somerset, 10:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts; General tour, Miss Schacht, 11.

Paelten Pianoforte School: Recital, college course students, Paelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

New England Vocational Guidance Association: Meeting; speaker, Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, on "Vocational Guidance"; School Committee Administration Building, 5 Beacon Street, 4.

Boston Women's Civic Club: Open meeting; address, "Beautification of the Highways," by Mrs. James H. Taylor, Massachusetts highway landscape supervisor; current events discussion; Hotel Brunswick, 2:30.

Boston Home Information Center: Talk on "Social Correspondence," by Mrs. Virginia Holdridge; 87 Beacon Street, 1.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Die Meistersinger," 1:45.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Feb. 1; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: First editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room: Tercentenary medals.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31. Etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by Andre Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 132 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through Feb. 3.

Scharvee Studios, 965 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Pine Prints of the Year 1930."

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE HOME FORUM

On Choosing a Picture

THERE may be many to whom the choosing of a picture for their home is no more than the choosing of an umbrella stand or a coal scuttle. A house is not complete without an umbrella stand or a coal scuttle, neither, will they argue (if indeed the thought ever occurs to them at all) is it complete without pictures, something in a frame to break the monotony of the wall paper, to make the place look "homey." The fact that someone at some time or other has attached cord to the back of the frame is enough to secure the picture a place on the wall, and up it goes, and there it remains, until the day when the family removes, when it will be taken down and rehung, with as little ceremony, in a new home.

Sometimes it happens that the furniture in a house is no longer needed. It is then put up for sale, together with the pictures, which are grouped with their faces to the wall and sold in one "lot." Then it happens that somebody, who is gathering together a miscellaneous collection of chairs and tables and carpets and curtains with which to furnish a little house, arrives upon the scene, and buys the group of pictures without so much as turning their faces to the light. In no other way can one account for that remarkable assortment of odd things in frames that meets one on the walls of lodging houses, for by no stretch of imagination could they have been selected for their pictorial value.

Some few people there are who, as we read in "Eugene Aram," dispense with pictures altogether and have their rooms "walled from the floor to the roof with books"; and still fewer who, because tapestry can be found as brilliant in color as pictures, choose it for their decorations. But these "tapestrye hangynges for noble men's houses" belonged almost exclusively to bygone days when hours passed slowly and fingers moved in time to their tread.

Other types of home makers are so particular about what is placed upon their walls that they refuse to cover them in any way, arguing that if they cannot afford the best they prefer to leave them plain. There is something to be said for this point of view, though, in the long run, one may lose by adopting it; for if it is not found possible to enjoy certain works of art which are definitely unprohibitive, it would seem that there is something lacking in one's appreciative sense.

And then there are gifts. It is always possible for someone, someday, to come along with a picture and say: "I want you to have this." Now there are, of course, gifts and gifts, but it may be your good fortune to find yourself, quite suddenly, with a veritable gem in your possession, all the more valuable because of the way in which it has arrived. It will, for ever after, be a picture clothed with the thought of the donor. You will say, in introducing it to your friends, "Yes, it is a fine print." And you will add, "So-and-so gave it to me."

The other day, all unexpectedly, an art connoisseur who had strayed from his own country and had settled in London, arrived at my attic home with a large parcel under his arm. It was a heavy portfolio, and he himself had carried it up many steep stairs. The significance of the incident commenced then and there. He laid the parcel on the floor, there being no table big enough to accommodate it, and together we undid the string and took off the paper wrappings, kneeling on the rug to lay back the flaps of the cover.

The portfolio contained an assortment of original colored etchings, all duly signed, and many of them possessing fascinating little etceteras in the shape of penciled sketches, minute impressions scribbled on the margins as a generous afterthought. We turned them over one by one, and I noticed with what exquisite care his fingers touched the precious slips of paper, lingering over each as if there were enjoyment in the actual contact. I had promised to give the portfolio and its contents housing room for a few months, and was being introduced to my new guests.

"And now," said my friend, sitting back on his heels and opening his hands expressively. "Now you are to choose a print for yourself."

I found it difficult to believe my ears. "For myself?" I repeated incredulously, and immediately there came over me with an alarming rush the enormity of the thing. The actual receipt of a gift was small in comparison with the fact that I was here and now to choose a companion, something which would stay very near to me as the years passed, something I should look at again and again, and consider deeply, and wonder about. I wished he had not asked me to make the decision; I felt I had been rushed into a momentous situation without warning; that the whole thing was too important to be settled in that sudden, matter-of-fact way.

"Well?" he said, after a pause.

I murmured something about it being too kind of him.

He leaned forward and turned the sheets slowly, straightening them out with utmost care as he laid them one upon the other. He then selected a color-print of an old Danish College, showing the inner courtyard, with a famous elm tree spreading wide its magnificent pattern of leafless branches against the sky and warm tones of the roof and building. The flagstones of the court were in shades of cool grey, while round the base of the tree trunk was a circular seat suggesting a variety of soft greens. One could sit on that seat. One could lift one's face and feel the wintry air that stirred the curtains in the open windows. One could rejoice in the restfulness and subdued hush of the gracious, Old World place.

"Well?" he said again, and there was a tone of conviction in his voice, as if he knew without a doubt what I was thinking.

It seemed superfluous to answer. I felt that the print had been mine for quite a long time already; that it had about it that same strange sense of asking to be possessed which occasionally makes objects in shop-windows suddenly and assuredly become yours without question of refusal.

I took my print in my hands and carefully placed it upright on a desk against the wall, and together we regarded it from a distance.

"Every Christmas night," he said, "the students of the college gather in that courtyard and sing carols and songs by starlight. There are many stories connected with the college which you must look up, and many legends told about the old tree which are worth preserving."

He went close to the print and peered at the workmanship with that keen, critical observance of the connoisseur.

"Yes," he said confidently, "it is, without doubt, a very fine piece of work."

And so he left me with my new possession, and I heard the step stairs creaking as he made his way down to the street.

I realized then that quite the happiest and most satisfactory way of choosing a picture is to have an artist friend arrive unexpectedly and select a masterpiece to give you.

D. A. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: Place de la Fusterie 9.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Persteigasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES:
New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago.....1058 McCormick Bldg.
St. Louis...1775 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, 405 Nat'l Pid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....350 Skinner Bldg.
London.....2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin.....Unter den Linden 59A
Florence.....Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 Jo. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Gorges and Canyons of Canada

THE tallest peaks of the Canadian Rockies, crowned by Mount Robson at fourteen thousand feet, seem to beckon across the prairies as the train leaves the neat little outpost city of Edmonton, "North of '53." The air is so clear that one hundred miles distant seems but just over the horizon and the tingle of early autumn in the far north invigorates all things in this expansive land. Presently it is among the foothills, and the Canadian land of grandeur—Switzerland on a mighty scale—is at hand.

There is a special glory here that only October can show and it is largely the golden glory of the little mountain poplar, that tiny tree with its delicate leaves which gleam yellow as burnished gold. In the distance their foliage suggests showers of powdery gleaming metal scattered across the hillsides and through the valleys, or as if some mighty hand had strewn lavishly a golden grain and that from it had sprung this dazzling harvest. Against the green of pine and fir and hemlock and the white of the mountain peaks above, it stands forth brighter than the yellowing birch and richer even than the deep crimson of the turning maples.

At Jasper, mountain town on a little elevated plateau in the heart of Canada's Rockies, the far-come transcontinental train makes a long tarry after a slow and tortuous climb of thousands of feet. Here is the very edge of the wild, a spot populated by tourists during the short summer, but in the autumn, when nature is at its glorious best, all but deserted. In the dazzling month of October all of the great outdoors dons its richest garb. The deep, cliff-encircled lakes take on a richer blue and the vivid contrasts of green and crimson and gold assail each other in a veritable riot of color.

We press on and by and by come into the wonderful canyons and gorges of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, the matchless scenic regions of the great Northwest. And everywhere is the glistening gold of the mountain poplar whose dainty leaves, scarce larger than a thumb-nail, seem to turn almost overnight from light green to the yellow of purest metal. They lend to these hillsides and valleys a glow which is unlike anything else in the world, during these few days of the swift transition of seasons.

Maligne Lake, in the Canadian Rockies

Copyright by F. A. Jackman, Jasper, Alberta

Old Tavern

You have absorbed the music of long rains,
Sunsets have lighted your west windows, and the old
Proud roof of you has harbored snows untold.
Beneath the snow and moon you lie,
A thing of tender dignity until
Dawn colors you, now mellow gold, now rose,
As down the blue-white lawn your shadow goes.

Old house, by hospitality worn thin,
All winter, while the flagrant snow flits in
Through chinks and cracks, we pile
The ruddy cedar logs, and smile:
"And yet a while; a little while,—
The weather's dearest children visit us in spring."

And so it is. When the March moon is round,
The longed-for note strikes up from marshy ground.
A peeper, sun-warmed from his muddy bed,
Cries out, is answered, till around
The countryside the singing rhythmically rings
Like chains of wee bells that the night wind swings.

Then do you quiver with delight;
The vines prepare to travel; the shy feet
Of ivy tingle, and all night,
As spring creeps closer, you grow sweet.
Soon wave on wave of fragrance sends its surf
Through every room,—new tendrils of the grape, and
upturned turf.

A waterfall of lavendar down-spills
From roof—wistaria! along the sills
It runs, and lilacs leap
High, high and plentiful to peep
Into our chambers; oh, what sleep!
What lovely times of waking in the night,
To see them lifting to the still moonlight!

The humming bird will drink from out this vine,
All summer you with growing things entwine;
Till the last cricket lays his fiddle down in fall,
Till Indian summer, wistful, walks the hall,
Reluctant that her stay with you must end,—
Tavern of seasons, and the weather's friend.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES.

Origin of Quilt Names

Several quilts bearing such Biblical names as "The Star of Bethlehem," "Jacob's Ladder" and "Job's Tears" have already been used to illustrate other points of this folk art. These are of studied design. . . . The very old "Crowned Cross" or "Cross and Crown" made an exceedingly effective quilt. To be sure, some of the most interesting of the older patterns have been lost. This is not surprising. Proportion is well over half of the beauty of the quilt design. How hard this is to obtain is easily proved by attempting to cut a block either from memory or description. Once the proportion of a particular design was altered, the very pattern itself tended to disappear. A case in point is "Hosanna."

It was several years ago that I first heard of this pre-Revolutionary design, in a village shop in Maine. . . . The woman in charge described the pattern as a large block of angular palm leaves and remembered the name as especially appealing to her childish fancy. The name, her mother had told her, was taken from the story of Jesus's last journey into Jerusalem, when the children by the roadside saluted him with palms and cries of "Hosanna." After she grew to womanhood, she tried to recall the detailed proportions of the pattern for reproduction, but had been unable to do so. . . . Then one day recently a very faded, stained and tattered remnant of a quilt was brought to my attention. The owner said it had been known in her family as "The Palms," but it also exactly fitted the gristmill lady's description of "Hosanna." One cleverly distinctive thing about the pattern is the inversion of one pair of the leaves. An artist did that. Anyone else would have set the four stems together in the center. . . .

Another important quilt taking its name from early religious interests is "The Delectable Mountains." John Bunyan was born in England in 1628 into the midst of the religious persecution from which the founders of American freedom had fled eight years before. . . . His allegory "Pilgrim's Progress" put new counters into the English language, just as definitely as did Dickens when in the nineteenth century he christened forever certain types of personality with such names as Micawber, Pecksniff and Uriah Heep. . . . That American women should have chosen from all of Bunyan's many vivid characterizations "The Delectable Mountains" for a quilt name is confirmation of their love of country.

The pilgrims after much travail have just escaped from Doubting Castle which is kept by Giant Despair:

"They went then, till they came to the Delectable Mountains . . . behold the gardens, and orchards, the vineyards, and fountains of water."

"The Delectable Mountains" meant peace and plenty to John Bunyan's pilgrims. In search of peace and plenty the Pilgrims of Plymouth first landed on these shores.

For America had come to mean gardens and fountains of water to the oppressed of all the world.—RUTH E. FINLEY, in "Old Patchwork Quilts and the Women Who Made Them."

The Truly Great

Wisdom to gold prefer; for 'tis much less
To make our fortune, than our happiness.
That happiness which great ones often see,
With rage and wonder, in a low degree:
Themselves unblest. The poor are only poor:
But what are they who droop amid their store?
Nothing is meaner than a wretch of state;
The happy only are the truly great.

—From "The Poetical Works of Edward Young."

Sound

There are very few sounds in the natural world that are harsh. Even the massive rolling of thunder has about it something of solemn beauty. In anthems the sea rolls on the beach; and in the sunny shallows there are water harps forever making melodies. The wind is a chorister. Many a wild bird can warble like an aërial rivulet. The world is really a melodious place, full of soft sounds and harmony. . . .

I remember being especially impressed with this truth when I went one day into the forest. . . . A little way within the borders of that fragrant, dewy forest, where giant yellow pines, tall as the masts of brigantines and full of dim contralto music in their crowns, rejoiced in the sunshine—just here I heard a parula warbler singing. He was in the crest of a bald cypress, high over the dreamy waters of a little woodland lake. The bird's song sounded like a delicate astral flute, sounded softly and sweetly. . . . High in the heavenly blue this chorister was, joyous in that halcyon repose that the heart enjoys when it is at peace. . . .

All about me were the rejoicing looks of the flowers, and the shining hush and loveliness of dew-hung ferns and bushes, and the gentle, pure passion of the sunlight. And music there was from myriads of sources; gossamer lyrics from bees; the laughter of a little stream, jesting with the roots of a mighty pine. The wind's soft wand touched the tall grasses and the sweet myrtles into a sibilant elfin choir. Everywhere I looked I saw wild, sequestered grace. The great pines chanted like the sea, their harps of the sky touched like things celestial. —ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, in "Peace in the Heart."

Prospérité durable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

IL EST intéressant d'observer que le mot "prospérité" vient du latin *pro*, pour, ou selon, et *spes*, signifiant espoir,—de noter également que le mot "prospère" peut avoir le sens de "secourable." A une époque où dans le monde entier l'économie politique est étudiée par nombre d'individus qui cherchent une méthode pouvant rendre la prospérité durable et universelle, la dérivation et la signification de ce mot paraissent significatives, et cela d'autant plus que l'espoir et la confiance, comme beaucoup l'admettent, sont grandement nécessaires pour corriger la condition présente des affaires industrielles. A ce sujet, nous nous souvenons que la Bible déclare: "La foi est la substance des choses qu'on espère, l'évidence de celles qu'on ne voit pas" (Hébreux II:I, version anglaise). Ces paroles indiquent que la foi est basée sur la substance réelle qui satisfait, même si ce qu'on espère est invisible aux sens physiques.

Être capable d'espérer le bien lorsqu'il n'y a pour cet espoir aucune base matérielle logique, voilà qui peut sembler impossible à quelques personnes. Aussi ces mots écrits par Mrs. Eddy à la page 446 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* sont-ils pertinents et propres à nous éclairer: "Comprendre Dieu fortifie l'espérance, intronise la foi en la Vérité, et vérifie cette parole de Jésus: 'Voici, je suis avec vous tous les jours jusqu'à la fin du monde.'"

Pour posséder une espérance forte et durable, il faut avoir une compréhension démontrable de Dieu comme étant la source du bien abondant. La Science Chrétienne révèle le Dieu des Écritures—ce grand pouvoir prouvé par Abraham, Jacob et Moïse—comme le divin Principe de la loi toujours efficace agissant aujourd'hui pour le bien. En expliquant que Dieu est Entendement divin, Amour infini, la Science Chrétienne permet à tous de penser les pensées de Dieu et de prouver ainsi Sa constante sollicitude.

Tel un père plein d'amour qui déposerait en banque une somme suffisante pour faire face à tous les besoins de son fils, ainsi Dieu pourvoit à tout ce que l'homme doit avoir sous le rapport du bien-être, de la beauté et de l'harmonie. De même que le fils n'a qu'à s'adresser à la banque lorsqu'il lui faut quelque chose, ainsi l'enfant de Dieu n'a qu'à puiser son approvisionnement dans l'Entendement divin. Ce fils serait insensé s'il se plaignait d'être dans le dénuement parce que son argent n'est pas visible à l'œil; il est également absurde que les mortels se plaignent d'être limités parce que leurs sens physiques ne perçoivent pas les abondantes bénédictions de Dieu. Comme le fils doit faire sa part en écrivant ses chèques, ainsi tous doivent comprendre la loi de Dieu et y obéir s'ils veulent profiter de la libéralité de leur Père céleste.

Ce sujet est élucidé à la page 307 de *Miscellaneous Writings* dans les paroles suivantes de Mrs. Eddy: "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et à leur tour, elles vous donnent l'approvisionnement journalier." Lorsqu'au sens humain les ressources semblent limitées, ce sont les idées spirituelles de Dieu qui sont requises pour enrichir notre penser. Quand ces idées sont sincèrement désirées, lorsqu'on les recherche assidûment et qu'on les trouve, il est pourvu à nos besoins temporels.

La Bible nous encourage à espérer en Dieu et à nous confier en Lui pour notre approvisionnement. Nous lisons dans le livre de Job: "Oui, le Tout-Puissant sera ta défense, et tu auras abondance d'argent" (Job 22:25, version anglaise). Cette promesse semble impliquer que, si nous faisons de Dieu notre défense, la crainte et la pauvreté s'enfuient et nous sommes dans l'abondance.

La compréhension de la Science Chrétienne s'accompagne d'un sens des valeurs plus vrai. Les bonnes pensées exprimées en actes secourables se trouvent être des biens constituant notre actif. On voit que les faux concepts de Dieu et de l'homme sont des dettes, un passif que personne n'a le moyen de supporter. Si nous leur permettons d'entrer dans notre conscience, la cupidité, l'avarice et le ressentiment nous dépouillent. Ils suggèrent que quelqu'un nous frustre ou que tel acte malhonnête nous serait profitable, invoquant la fausse évidence des sens physiques pour donner du poids à leurs prétentions. Si nous voulons trouver la santé, la paix ou la prospérité durables, il est nécessaire de nier cette fausse évidence. Le penser clair et loyal, basé sur l'omnipotence de Dieu et le néant de la matière, voilà la seule méthode par laquelle on atteint à une conscience permanente et à des preuves durables de la tendre sollicitude de Dieu.

On reconnaît de plus en plus que nos conditions industrielles reflètent notre manière de penser: de là cette déclaration fréquente que, si nous voulons jouir de la prospérité, il nous faut avoir foi. Mais pour être efficace, il faut que "la foi étende son horizon et consolide sa base . . . qu'elle repose sur l'Esprit, non sur la matière," comme l'écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 430 de *Science et Santé*. Ce qui semble être une perte ou un insuccès n'est qu'une occasion d'élever la foi au-dessus de la matière et jusqu'à l'Esprit. Lorsque l'épreuve sera considérée sous ce jour-là et qu'on aura compris la leçon nécessaire—mettre toute sa confiance en l'Esprit—alors s'accomplira dans notre expérience la promesse scripturaire se trouvant au chapitre septième de l'Apocalypse: "Ils n'auront plus faim; ils n'auront plus soif; ni le soleil, ni la chaleur ardente ne les frappera plus. Car l'Agneau qui est au milieu du trône les paîtra et il les conduira aux sources des eaux vives; et Dieu essuira toute larme de leurs yeux!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Enduring Prosperity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS interesting to note that the word "prosperity" comes from the Latin *pro*, for, or according to, and *spes*, meaning hope; also, that one meaning of the word "prosperous" is "helpful." At this time, when many students of economics throughout the civilized world are seeking a method whereby prosperity may be made enduring and universal, the derivation and definition of this word seem significant, especially as many are admitting that hope and confidence are sorely needed to correct the present condition of industrial affairs. In this connection it is recalled that the Bible declares, "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." These words indicate that faith is based on the real substance which satisfies, even though that which is hoped for is unseen by the physical senses.

To be able to hope for good when there is no logical material basis for this hope may seem impossible to some persons. Therefore, Mrs. Eddy's words found in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 446) are pertinent and illuminating: "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.'"

To have a strong, enduring hope one must have a demonstrable understanding of God as the source of abundant good. Christian Science reveals the God of the Scriptures—the God whom Abraham, Jacob, and Moses proved to be a mighty power—to be the divine Principle of the ever operative law for good today. By explaining God as divine Mind, infinite Love, Christian Science makes it possible for all to think God's thoughts, and thus prove His constant care.

As a loving father might deposit in a bank a sufficient sum to meet a son's every need, so God provides everything man needs for his comfort, beauty, and harmony. Just as the son has only to draw upon the bank for his needs, so has God's child only to draw upon divine Mind for his supply. As it would be foolish for this son to complain of lack because his money is not in plain view, so is it foolish for mortals to complain of limitation because their physical senses do not perceive God's bountiful blessings. As the son must do his part by writing his checks, so must all understand and obey the law of God if they would avail themselves of the bounty of their heavenly Father.

This subject is elucidated on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings" in these words of Mrs. Eddy: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." When to human sense supply seems limited, it is God's spiritual ideas that are needed to enrich our thinking. When these ideas are earnestly desired, assiduously sought, and found, our temporal needs are met.

The Bible encourages us to hope in God and trust Him for supply. In the book of Job we read, "Yea, the Almighty shall be thy defence, and thou shalt have plenty of silver," a promise which seems to imply that when we make God our defense, fear and poverty take flight and we have abundance.

With the understanding of Christian Science comes a truer sense of values. Good thoughts expressed in kind acts are seen to be assets. Wrong concepts of God and man are seen to be liabilities which none can afford to carry. If we permit them to enter our consciousness, greed, avarice, resentment rob us. They suggest that some person is defrauding us or that some dishonest deed would profit us; and they point to the false evidence of the physical senses to substantiate their claim. If we would find enduring health, peace, or prosperity, it is necessary to deny this false evidence. Honest, clear thinking, based on the omnipotence of God and the nothingness of matter, is the one method whereby to attain an abiding consciousness and proof of God's loving care.

It is being more and more recognized that our industrial condition reflects our thinking; hence it is frequently declared that if we would enjoy prosperity we must have faith. But if it is to be effectual, "faith should enlarge its borders and strengthen its base by resting upon Spirit instead of matter," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 430 of Science and Health. What seems to be loss or failure is but an opportunity to lift faith above matter to Spirit. When the experience is viewed in this light and the needed lesson that we put full reliance upon Spirit is learned, then will be fulfilled in our experience the Scriptural promise found in the seventh chapter of Revelation: "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Searchlight Over Manhattan

Above the rooftops like an eye,
A strong, white, searching ray
Finds out the towers and minarets
I never see by day.

Darkness blurs all the lower mass,
The honeycombs of trade;
But battlements above lift high
Their flowers that will not fade.

Let me remember, when the sun
Calls out the crowds once more
And gray walls hedge the shadowed streets,
The light that midnight bore.

And though I may not yet unsee
The guise these dull stones wear,
I know them but the bulwarks of
Brave castles in the air.

HELEN IVES GILCHRIST.

Himalayan Peaks

Naspati rapped loudly at our door at four-twenty. It seemed the dead of night. The cold was bitter.

"Saheb," he called, ". . . Arise, come to the hilltop. The glory of heaven and earth is before you."

We jumped to our feet, lighted the candles, put on all the remaining clothes we possessed—for we had slept in the majority—and ran as fast as the altitude would permit, to the mountain. Naspati met us on the hilltop, reached for our hands and gave us a lift up the last difficult step with the command, "Saheb, close your eyes. Memsaheb, your eyes should be closed."

So with closed eyes, and with his hand in ours he turned us back to back, the Saheb to the east and I to the west.

"Now open them," commanded our mild-voiced friend. And from west to east unmatched whiteness filled the sky. Only one-third of the horizon showed human greenness. The light of the morning sun was caught by the peak of Everest—a head that rises lonely in pure and naked whiteness to the unrivaled height of six measured miles. Lower down, his shoulders caught the colors and we saw the height to which the brave, intrepid climbers reached and failed. . . .

The whole northern sky line from the rising brilliant sun in the east around to the gray-blue west was one giant range of snowpeaks, glaciers ages old, like a vast winter ocean caught at the crest of the waves and frozen. The lights of the sun grew stronger and more courageous as they touched one glorious peak after another.

We were experiencing the most sublime dawn of our lives. Everest, in all her isolated grandeur, came first, and next the chameleon-like and fascinating Kanchenjunga, lacking only a few hundred feet of Everest's height. Yonder was Makalu, three hundred feet below Kanchenjunga, but all soaring into the sky over five miles. We stood at Phalut, twelve thousand feet, approaching the height of the Matterhorn, and yet to see the proud heads of these snowy monarchs we must from that height look up four miles above us into the heavens. . . .

No human being lived here. Miles down the valleys would be found their dwellings. Here was sacred ground.

After hours of silence a solitary eagle, silent and majestic, floated out over the valley. We watched it until it became a tiny black speck upon the horizon.—WILTHY HOUSINGER FISHER, in "The Top of the World."

Winter Window

When I look out of my window
In Winter, I can see
Roofs that the green of Summer
Will hide away from me.
There are lines of snow on the mountains,
The hills are far and blue—
If you live long by the mountains
They call to and answer you!

When I look out of my window
I see where the long road lies.
It goes from city to city,
An old road and wise.
It has lived so long by the river,
And known so many men,
It says the same thing over
And over again:

The road says—
You who sit by the window,
And you who follow me,
If simple beauty can make you glad,
Happy and blest are ye.

—LOUISE DRISCOLL, in "Garden Grace."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, black or blue. Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	8.50
Large Type Edition leather, heavy India Bible paper	11.50

FOR THE BLIND
In Revised Braille Grade One and a Half
Five Volumes $12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Relation of Training to Income

The Trek to the Big Town

"Employment for Women" Series—No. 2

The first third of this century has brought about a greater change in the activities of women than any period of equal duration in the world's history. Perhaps the years have effected a more sweeping revision in the United States than elsewhere; certainly they have shown up new horizons, both economic and social. The outstanding problem is that of the present-day woman's equipment to demand a fair wage. In this series of articles the writer will deal with both trained and untrained women and their respective opportunities in the wage-earning field.

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE opportunities which transform the $12-a-week typist into a $12,000-a-year business executive; or the girl selling notions in the village store into a foreign buyer; or the soprano of the town church into a radio star, are supposedly located in the big town.

Such large cities as New York and Chicago are admittedly more open-minded as to employing women in positions of large responsibility than are smaller communities. In these cities the pioneer work in making women acceptable in the higher grades has already been accomplished, and salaries paid women are undoubtedly larger in these metropolises than are those in smaller places. The present article will discuss the opportunities the metropolis extends to women workers.

The 1930 census includes more than 800,000 women resident in New York City and gainfully employed. It should be realized at the start that these figures include the humblest seamstress and what may be described as the "career woman," but this latter category represents a minority. In the case of New York, for example, women's occupations range from the factory worker to such positions as executive in a bank, a department store, or the post of industrial engineer.

Putting aside the teacher and also the factory worker as not pertinent to our subject, the greatest number of women workers (exclusive of clerical employees, who will be discussed in a subsequent article) are included in the following occupational groups: workers in department stores, in hotels, in research of one kind and another, in social and welfare service, and in tea rooms and specialty shops.

Department Store Work

The employment managers of department stores mention several qualifications they require in their saleswomen. Chiefly desirable are a good background, a refined appearance, a pleasant voice, and an attitude of enthusiasm described by the expression "on one's toes." The much-published college degree, although recognized as desirable, is by no means an open sesame to a selling position. Managers are not opposed to girls and women without metropolitan experience, for the reason that most stores train girls in their own schools. The choice positions of stylist and buyer are, with few exceptions, held by women who have gone up the various store grades. There is, curiously, one position for which a lack of store experience is desirable; that is the "comparison buyer," whose outlook should be that of the housewife. Frankly, her business is to scout in competing stores, reporting to her employers rival prices and merchandise.

Opportunity for advancement in department stores does exist to a very interesting and profitable degree, despite the hugeness of the average store organizations. Miss A is the only woman member of the board of directors of a certain New York store. She began six years ago as a fashion artist in the advertising department, and her formal training was not more than two years of high school. Miss B, on her part, left business college to become cashier in a dressmaking shop, studied merchandising methods at night at New York University, and afterward obtained a position as buyer for a small-town department store, returning in one year as assistant buyer in a Fifth Avenue store. On the other hand, Miss C indifferently put aside her sheepskin from Wellesley, became a saleswoman in the misses department, and after four years was made manager of the junior floor in a high-class shop.

Hotels, Research and Social Service

The hotel industry is a little world in itself. There are employment agencies devoted exclusively to their needs. Openings for women include those of assistant cooks, linen workers, chambermaids, receptionists, floor clerks, hostesses and publicists. Hotel positions of all kinds require a certain special training, and the managers of metropolitan hotels are prone to employ women workers who have had hotel experience in smaller cities. It is well, then, to secure this experience before applying for work in New York and Chicago hotels, which may lead to lucrative and interesting positions. Among the opportunities just mentioned, a pleasant one is that of hostess. A hostess is generally college-trained, a woman with ingratiating manners and social poise, who secures for her hotel the patronage of women's clubs, social groups, conventions, et cetera. The work of floor clerk offers employment for middle-aged women; the "publicists" may often be girls who have graduated from a position of secretary-stenographer in the business department.

We have still to discuss research work and social service. The former category includes more women than is commonly supposed. These workers fill the public and special libraries in the big cities. They are employed by authors, by commercial concerns seeking statistics (this type is known by the name statistician), and by writers employed by geneological societies, and encyclopedists. Social service includes investigators employed by philanthropic societies and political groups. Welfare workers are engaged to augment well-being and insure the education of children. A considerable number of women workers—and here also are occupations for middle-aged women—is employed by the churches for parish duties.

Career or Security?

Tea rooms and specialty shops, often combined, offer careers for women of refinement and good taste, but these qualities should be united with sound business judgment. There have been so many financial failures in this vocation that industrial advisers (and some of these are women, incidentally) are loath to recommend this experiment to those who have money to invest. There have been, however, many outstanding successes, by women blessed with economic wisdom and executive ability, and the faculty of obtaining novelties not offered by the larger stores.

During a good many years of activity in business, the writer has never advised women either to find work in the small town or to seek employment in the large cities. But there are certain generalities which the woman seeking a wage-earning position may study to advantage. If something more than bare economic contentment is desired, a woman seeking a "career" must go to the metropolis eventually. If, again, the woman seeks primarily economic security without the glamour of big business, she may wisely and profitably remain in the small town. Her opportunities in that sphere will be discussed in the next article.

[The third article of this series of six will appear next Tuesday.]

When Dolls Are More Than Dolls

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IS IT possible that one of the results of the present economic unrest may be to increase the number of home industries in which women engage? So long as employment continues difficult, women needing work must often fall back on their own ingenuity, themselves directing their capabilities instead of depending on employers.

In her peregrinations among business women, the writer is finding at the present time a decided tendency to originate novel ideas which can be executed in the home.

Charles Curtis

These Dolls Are Engaged in Various Business Enterprises. Some Are Companions for Babies; Others Are Beach Pillows; Still Others, Boudoir Head Rests.

One of these industries recently discovered is located in the spacious "back parlor" of what was once one of New York's elegant residences. The ceiling is high, the woodwork chaste. Beyond two long windows stretches a series of friendly yards with trees and a promise of well-tended bloom in the spring. At the present season the women who occupy the apartment sit upon comfortable couches and chairs in front of a pleasant coal grate and carry on their industry.

Pillows With Personality

The industry is designing and making doll-pillows—not pillows for pampered dolls but pillows which are dolls. For the most part they are small head-rest cushions or cuddly compromises for the crib, which companion the child while providing a soft rest for the softer cheek. There are blonds and brunettes, some of them gentle creatures, others stout adventurous characters. There are pickaninnies and Hottentots, and it is rumored that various other races and nations are eventually to be represented. Already a number of characters from Alice's Wonderland and Looking Glass have joined the international colony.

They are all thoroughly domesticated to the point of having no feet on which to wander away from home. Arms, yes; and enchanting faces framed in what might be called "period" hair, for it is braided and tied, curled and beribboned according to the dictates of diverse generations—but no feet. These remarkable people terminate like well-rounded characters—I mean, pillows.

They are filled with kapok, which is a fine silk down that does not mat as some other stuffing materials do. The pillow is made of rubberized goods and is, of course, covered by materials appropriate to the estate of the characters represented, ranging from antique calicoes to contemporary elegance.

These novelties are sold to gift shops, specialty departments, and to acquisitive individuals. At the moment they have a vogue as southern resort pillows and may be carried on the wrist to slumbrous sea sands.

Establishing One's Own Industry

Mrs Mary H. N. Macdonald who is at the head of this industry has been a craftswoman all her life—a potter and a metal worker. In her studio, now given over to the doll pillows, are many interesting examples of her work in these mediums. They require, however, more capital, more contacts, and offer more difficulties in marketing than do the sociable little dolls who take form so gayly in the atmosphere of the fine old room. That "long hem" which is said to be so comforting to a woman's nature, spreads an atmosphere of almost Victorian peace over the "back parlor" studio where needle and thread pass silently through gentle fabrics and gentlewomen quietly pursue a rewarding craft.

Is there not a suggestion in this? Can not many discouraged seekers for office employment derive from it new courage and, thoughtfully analyzing their talents, establish themselves in some profitable occupation? There are many markets reaching out for novelties, and constant demand for better qualities or more attractive presentations of staple commodities. The cook with a dainty touch, the designer with originality and craftsmanship can find markets.

Mrs. Macdonald out of her own experience sees in such enterprises great contentment and the partial solution of a contemporary problem. The stress of office routine and environment are replaced by the home atmosphere, dear to most women; and success may be as great as the capacity and initiative of the worker.

"Moreover," says Mrs. Macdonald, "the woman who establishes a home industry may often have the pleasure of giving employment to women who for one reason or another are not able to find their places in the world of business. This is really a joyous thing to do."

Artists' Agent

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

New York

BLAZING a pioneer career for women in the field of commercial art is the achievement of Caroline Fleischer of New York City, who was one of the first workers in the United States to establish the profession of artists' agent.

Miss Fleischer supervises the business details connected with the work of a group of about eight nationally known commercial artists whom she represents, and thus relieves them of doing these things. She finds that this number of clients is the largest which she can satisfactorily serve.

Ever since her childhood days, Miss Fleischer has been interested in art. At a moment in her life when it was necessary for her to earn an income, she was asked to assist in putting on the exhibition of advertising art held in New York City each year. She filled the post of exhibition secretary, and thus not only became acquainted with the various prominent commercial artists but also established connections with the art directors of the largest metropolitan advertising agencies.

"The artists whom I represent," said Miss Fleischer to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "are all well known. My function is to save them time, to take care of business details, such as contact with the agencies, and to discover what campaigns each agency may be planning, and thus fit the artist's work to the need of the agency.

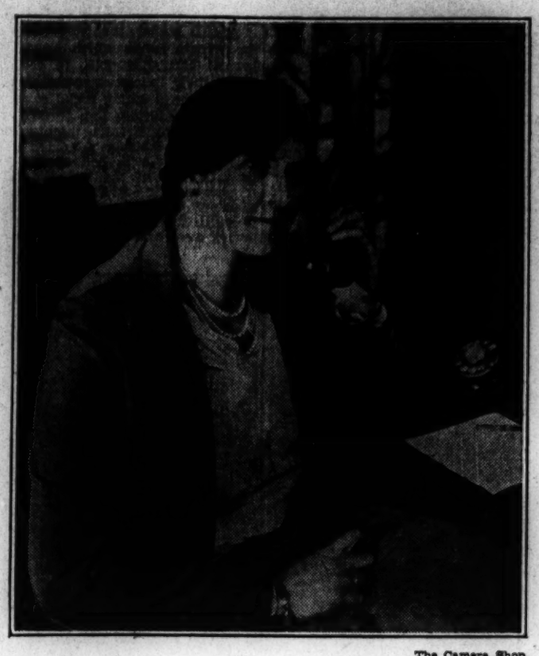
"This work appealed to me," went on Miss Fleischer, "because I could use art as a channel for service. I might say that it is workable only in the very largest cities, where there are not only artists but many advertising agencies. There might possibly be a field for women who desire to represent artists outside of the commercial lines, but this work is generally covered through the galleries.

"To be an artist's agent one must primarily be familiar with advertising and also have a general art background. This enables one to understand the requirements, technical as well as artistic, in relaying directions and obtaining drawings good not only from an artistic standpoint but which will meet the client's approval and reproduce well. The standard is very high as the work must carry a message besides being good in composition, design and execution. When soliciting business, original work is seldom shown, but the folio containing page proofs of advertisements for which the artists represented have made the illustrations is submitted. This shows not only what they can do but what they have done."

When questioned as to the remuneration, Miss Fleischer said, "I fix the price on the drawings, with the artist's approval. I have the check made payable to the artist, and my work is done on a commission basis. The artist charges the agency the same price, whether he does the work directly or through a representative. He is willing to pay a percentage of his remuneration because of the time he saves in not having to leave his studio or take care of the business details.

"The women who is planning this work will find her channels with the advertising agencies, publishers, lithographers, and advertising departments of large department stores. Her artistic background will be valuable but more than that, let me repeat, she must have a working knowledge of the advertising requirements and organizations. The individual must also know what particular account or publication is in need of the type of work in which individual artists specialize. No matter how good an artist is at still life or portraits, if a fashion drawing is required, the representative must supply work by a fashion artist."

Miss Fleischer still continues to manage the annual exhibition of advertising artists and has her headquarters in New York City.



The Camera Shop

Mrs. Marion Teal, Promotional Director of the Grand Rapids Lumber Company, Who Has Instituted Methods Which Make a Direct Appeal to the Home-Loving Woman.

'Mrs. Consumer,' Adviser to Lumber and Furniture Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARION TEAL, known to the furniture and lumber industry of the United States as "Mrs. Consumer," occupies a rather singular position. As Promotional Director for a large Grand Rapids lumber manufacturer, and as originator of the Home Builders' Studio, Marion Teal is today an acknowledged authority, and is consulted from coast to coast for her practical plans and ideas on home building, home decoration and home modernizing.

In a recent interview she relates how she came to occupy this position, and how she is making what was formerly a somewhat narrow field of endeavor and income for women, into a genuine opportunity, nation-wide.

"About three years ago I was confronted with the problem of how to feed, clothe and educate my four children. My husband and I had never thought of lumber piles as so many ugly boards, but in terms of beautiful homes, beautiful rooms and lovely furniture with which to grace those rooms. My father had been a timber man also and from girlhood I had always taken joy in lumber. From it can be made so much that is good and worth while.

"At the time I speak of, a lumber manufacturer came to me and asked if I would care to occupy his private office while he was on a trip through Europe. My duty would be to ask questions, make investigations and travel. When he returned I was to give him a woman's viewpoint on how to sell new homes to American women and how to persuade women to modernize their old homes. It seemed the only thing to do, so I accepted. In six months he and I had a few interviews and chats, with the result that I was employed as promotional director, in charge of all sales. I think I was the first woman lumber sales manager in the country.

In Terms of Homes

"I was not thinking in terms of lumber, but of homes. I made extensive trips, did research work and soon found myself called upon by both state and national conventions of lumber and furniture men to talk to them. I went before these great meetings imbued with the purpose of telling facts as I saw them.

"I said to these men: 'The American housewife spend 85 per cent of the family budgets of the nation; the women are the house-managers. Women are not interested in specifications, yardage and lumber terminology, they want to know how the floors, paneling, windows and built-in conveniences will appear. What about the women who find in your offices dry-as-dust order-takers, who refer them to a blue overall-clad foreman?'

"In this way, as interpreter of women's viewpoint, I have become known to the industry as 'Mrs. Consumer.'

"In line with my purpose in this matter we have had built on the second floor of our office a Home Builders' Studio. This embodies very clearly the ideas I have had in mind. This studio is a complete home. Rooms are artistically ensembled with furniture of the proper periods. There are examples of various floors, doors, windows and cupboards. The draperies and decorations, even the furnishing of the kitchen, the settings in the dining room are authentic.

"This makes possible actual visualization to the woman interested in a new home or in the modernization of old homes. The studio has served its purpose well; thousands of visitors have registered from every state in the Union and Canada. Leading builders, club women, civic leaders, art-crafters and furniture executives have called, taken copious notes and departed to spread over the land the idea of practical home studios or institutes.

A Suggestive Field

"This brings us down to the immediate present as regards women seeking a remunerative, congenial and withal inspiring occupation. It was my good fortune to find the opening, when there was little or no appreciable chance. Today women are directing for magazines home institutes in New York and other cities. Leading furniture establishments and department stores are presenting their furnishings in homelike surroundings. Who, pray tell, is so well adapted to advise women in such matters as a woman?"

Marion Teal handles voluminous correspondence; she writes for many trade journals and business magazines. Her time is well taken up by scores of visitors demanding first-hand knowledge of everything that enters into a modern home, particularly the lumber and the furniture. She is called out of the city, frequently to far distant points, to talk to groups of executives.

Her remuneration is liberal and her efforts are opening an expanding field for women seeking opportunities of this nature. Mrs. Teal has shown the lumber industry the value of relating their produce to women's interest in the furnishing and decoration of their homes. The idea is capable of wide application.

Coöperative Work in Women's Institutes Grows

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AN INTERESTING development of coöperative effort among Women's Institutes is the organization of market stalls by means of which produce is collected from various surrounding villages and sold, generally once a week on a regular market day in a central town. A percentage of 1d. or 2d. in the shilling is charged on all sales for rent of the stalls and other expenses. Practically the entire work in connection with the stalls is done voluntarily, for if the services were paid for at an economic rate not one of them would be self-supporting.

But the stalls are a great financial benefit to the villages. One village has received for its produce over £1000 in one year, so that the running of a market stall is a particularly useful piece of work for a County Federation to undertake.

Jam-Making

Another helpful co-operative effort is jam-making. Both fruit and sugar are bought in large quantities, and sold at cost to members of the institute; or, if there are facilities in the institute for the making of jam by shifts of workers, the results are disposed of to members. Sometimes the jam is sold at a profit for the benefit of the institute.

The Norfolk Federation had an interesting experience last year when it was called upon to organize a jam-making scheme in order to dispose of a large quantity of surplus black currants after the market demands had been satisfied. A recipe was supplied by the central depot, and at each area-center instructions were given by a qualified member who saw that the jam made was kept up to quality. Excellent jam in pots with attractive labels was the result, and it is hoped in this and succeeding years to build up a sound business with good financial profits.

Homes Beautified

Coöperative marketing is also done on behalf of members' household linen closets, effecting a great saving for all; while in some institutes weekly sewing parties are held to look after the contents of linen cupboards.

The members of one institute are coöperating in making a huge carpet for one floor of their Institute building. A very interesting new development was also expressed in a series of furnished rooms shown at the last Exhibition of Home Crafts held by the National Federation of Women's Institutes in London. The beauty and brightness that the Women's Institute Movement is enabling its women members to introduce into their homes were wonderfully exemplified in these rooms.

Sometimes whole families take a share in some coöperative work, as was the case with some delightful and original furniture for a bedroom, the ideas for which were set out by brothers and husbands and executed entirely by the women. Plain pine wood was chosen for the furniture, as it is cheap to get and easy to handle. The pieces were so simple that anyone who knew how to use tools could make them. The wood was simply stained and polished to keep it clean. The bed, which was of original design, was decorated with a pair of carved owls on the bedposts, and then adorned with little painted motifs in rose, blue and soft greens to harmonize with the wool-embroidered posies on the coverlet intended to be used with the bed.

Another institute has made a specialty of utilizing spools of all kinds in the making of furniture, from the picturesque big spools used by tailors, and ordinary cotton spools, to the ladylike little silk spools. A screen has been built out of them, and, strengthened by wooden rods running through them, they have been used to form the legs of an artistic table, and have replaced the ordinary plain slats of an adjustable reading chair. They have also been used to construct a most attractive electric table lamp.

Yet a third type of furniture has been produced by a Yorkshire institute. Constructed of beige-tinted pickled oak, it was made by the men while the women made the cane panels. The furniture included a settle-bed of such charming proportions and design that, seen as a settle, it gave no hint of its double purpose. This furniture was shown at an exhibition in a setting that would have done credit to a good art furnishing store, so excellent was the taste displayed. A parchment wall paper and a beautiful handmade carpet in soft blue, with a border in rose and paler blue and cream, illustrating a revival of the needlework carpets of the eighteenth century, was used as a background.

A further example of coöperation was a fender stool made by a husband, the top, woven in string, having been done by his wife.

Quite a number of institutes have made large pieces of needlework for their institute rooms, or for gifts, or for sale, the coverlet mentioned above being a particularly interesting specimen of one such united effort. It was a copy of a coverlet made for a bride in the reign of Queen Anne. An all-over geometrical design darned in black on parchment linen formed a background for the birds and sprays of flowers, for which each individual embroiderer chose her own colors and stitches, the result being a most harmonious whole.

Another very beautiful piece of work was a screen of which the carved oak frame was made by men relatives of the institute members, the panels being worked in a shell pattern in shaded blue and rose raffia.

Fabric Footwear

The woman who goes south in the winter may indulge now in footwear that other women will not see until summer. Gayly blocked and printed fabrics are used to fashion these modernistic shoes, with woolens and wool mixtures of first importance and a few cottons in evidence when they take the dye exceptionally well. But wool, especially when it has been treated by a process which is given such shoe material, is very sturdy as well as extremely smart. A wool serge, for example, is effective in a block jacquard pattern which has both a dull and shiny surface. Flannel is also unrecognizable when stamped in a modernistic design in buoyant blacks, reds, and whites, with now and then a brilliant block of orange.

Linen footwear is appropriate, and when worn with light summer dresses, eyelet embroidery on linen is seen more extensively than plain linen footwear.

Rough weaves in cottons, cotton-and-rayon combinations and cotton faille are utilized widely on shoes of individuality, and always the shoes are designed with corresponding vivacity and originality.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEBRUARY offers much that is rich in suggestion for club programs. Two commanding figures in American history will be remembered and honored. Abraham Lincoln's birth anniversary, while not a national holiday, never goes unmentioned in schools and clubs, and it is possible that some community betterment project may be inspired by the remembrance that he once said, "If you intend to go to work, there is no better place than right where you are."

Feb. 22, the anniversary of the birth of Gen. George Washington, is one of the oldest national holidays observed in the United States. It was set aside by act of Congress in 1799 and was first observed in 1800.

This year many organizations of women will direct their efforts toward preparing for the bi-centennial anniversary of the birth of this great man, which will occur in 1932. A commission was, in 1925, appointed by Congress to prepare a program for the celebration. The woman's division of this commission has prepared pamphlets embracing 12 programs. There are 40 papers available for the assistance of clubs in carrying out these programs. These cover the life of Washington and may be secured free upon request. Address the Woman's Division, Washington Bi-Centennial Commission, Washington, D. C. The titles of these papers are given here for the information of those organizations that may wish to devote programs to the whole or to one in particular:

* * *

"Antiquity and Distinction of the Men and Women of the Washington Family"; "The Homes of George Washington"; "George Washington's Youth and Manhood"; "George Washington the Man of Sentiment"; "George Washington the Man of Action"; "The Social Life of George Washington"; "The Mother of George Washington"; "The Home of George and Martha Washington"; "George Washington the President (1789-1797)"; "George Washington the Builder"; "George Washington the Leader of Men"; "George Washington the Christian."

Music of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods will be republished for distribution among schools, clubs and musical organizations.

The American Tree Association is asking organizations to take part in a gigantic task of planting 10,000,000 trees, each indicative of a nation's honor to a national hero. It is requested that the planting begin at once in order that there may be strongly rooted trees to dedicate on Feb. 22, 1932. Some women's clubs are planning to landscape the grounds surrounding their club houses as a part of this campaign. The "Bi-Centennial Tree Planting Book" will be sent free to all requesting it from the association in Washington, D. C.

* * *

Saint Valentine's Day always suggests a colorful play day in clubs. On Feb. 27 the poems of Henry W. Longfellow will find a prominent place in the music and literature of club programs. The reading of "Lincoln" by Longfellow will be a charming recognition of the tribute of one great man to another.

Inspiration and encouragement will be found if our programs which are built around the achievements of Lincoln and Washington include Longfellow's reminder that

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they while their companions slept
Were toiling upward in the night.

Substantial Income

An unusually interesting opportunity is awaiting an unusual woman. Prospects for advancement are excellent for one with educational background, outstanding traits of character and desire to succeed. Earning from $2,500 up on commission basis. Applicant must be at least 28. Write, giving education, business or teaching experience. THE BOOKHOUSE for CHILDREN, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and THE BOOKHOUSE for CHILDREN, Ltd., 1111 Canada Permanent Building, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Always Appreciated

CHILDREN are delighted with the fine chocolate flavor of Monarch Cocoa, the inviting aroma, and attractive color. It is a most welcome drink on a cold day.

Monarch Cocoa is so rich and smooth that it makes fudge of unusual goodness, and it has no superior for baking, cooking and dessert-making.

This is one of more than 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods sold and recommended by 50,000 independent retailers.

When You Shampoo at Home

Why not use the high quality Liquid Shampoo used in Harper Method Shops? It is made of the purest and finest cleansers obtainable.

Because of the ease and thoroughness with which it can be rinsed off, it overcomes one of the most serious objections to regular shampooing.

Harper Method Liquid Shampoo gives the hair a rich and lustrous sheen and so softens it that it is easily curled and dressed.

Obtainable at all Harper Shops or direct from us, also at good Department Stores.

50c per bottle

The Harper Method

Martha Matilda Harper, Inc.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

According to

The Christian Science Monitor

intelligent, active living offers her many opportunities for gainful employment. Read about some of the successes of women who have had no special training in a series of articles on

Lucrative Employment for Academically Untrained Women

January 13, 20, 27; February 3, 10, 17

The starting of home industries and opportunities in small towns and big cities are discussed in such articles as "Industries That Begin at Home," "The Trek to the Big Town," "The Adventure of Business."

Although some of the articles have already been published, the entire file may be ordered at a price of 25c, and the back issues will be supplied.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Please send me The Christian Science Monitors containing the articles: "Lucrative Employment for Academically Untrained Women," for which I am inclosing 25c.

Name.....

Address.....

EDUCATIONAL

The American Student

As Found in a Municipal University

"What the College Student Is After" Series—No. 5

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, O.

"SHE'S a coöp," a sophomore engineer explained, indicating a pretty classmate at another lunch table in the University of Cincinnati's unofficial social center, the Commons.

It was evident from his tone that a "coöp" is quite different from a "coed." I soon found out that it is a kind of student typical of this large municipal university. In the convivial atmosphere of the college cafeteria, which some students aptly call "the bumming room," my guide enlightened me. A "coöp" is a student of engineering or commerce who is getting his or her education by alternating four weeks of practical work in industry with four weeks in class.

Two thousand men and women now enrolled in Cincinnati's group of some 6000 day-time students have already made their start on jobs at the proverbial bottom of the ladder while an estimated 65 or 70 per cent of the remainder do part-time work at some kind of paying employment about town. So it is evident that, although sons and daughters of some of Cincinnati's wealthiest citizens are enrolled in their home-town university, few are there just to have a good time.

Serious

Other factors help to make the student body more than usually serious in purpose. A municipal institution, paid for by the citizens, the university naturally draws its largest membership from home-town boys and girls. At least three-fourths of the liberal arts college students jump into their own automobiles or hop aboard street cars and buses to eat dinner under the paternal roof when the day's work and play is over. Of course Cincinnati has its out-of-town students, too. Its records of the current year show that 47 states and 16 countries are represented in the present enrollment. But these people have come from afar for the reason, it is assumed, that Cincinnati offers the coöperative plan of technical education. And this appeal tends to bring in a more earnest type—students who are willing to rise at dawn and trundle a wheelbarrow all day if necessary.

One more fact must be remembered in getting acquainted with this middle western student body. It has an unusually high proportion of young people from American homes. Cincinnati is one of the oldest of large American cities and it has traditions of culture.

So it is not surprising to find a noticeably high standard in the answers given by freshmen seeking to enter the liberal arts college to the question, "Why do you wish to enter?" Reading through 100 such answers taken at random from the 1930 freshmen, I was struck with their emphasis upon cultural and civic advantages of a higher education, with little mention of its purely economic merits. Although the majority of this group said they had decided upon their future vocations, only two or three cared to note that they would earn more if they became college graduates. Whether the rest of these young people simply take for granted the fact that a college education tends to increase earning capacity or whether they are convinced that the cultural and social benefits overshadow them cannot be told by a casual observer. But some of the candidates went out of their way to assure the authorities that their aims were not purely commercial.

Individual Aims

A girl is going to prepare for teaching "because it gives one contentment to know that she is helping boys and girls to get into the right place in life by securing an education."

Another explains: "Some of the most interesting people I know have told me that college education trained them not only for the commercial and remunerative field but in the art of living."

A boy says: "I want to be a broad-minded individual as well as a good M. D."

Among the statements were a number indicating a sense of social responsibility. In a period like the present when it is not exactly fashionable for youth to talk ideals such declarations as the following, written by a freshman applicant, are the more surprising: "It is the duty of every person to develop himself to the extent of his ability spiritually and mentally that he may better serve civilization." A boy, less academic in speech, phrased the idea simply: "I want to earn a clean living and be a good citizen."

More students than I expected of this group of 100 said they had decided on their future vocations. Only four or five seemed not to have any idea of what they wanted to do, while 64 wrote down a definite choice and the remainder indicated two fields that interested them. I was warned, however, against taking these "decisions" too seriously. An engineering senior said to me: "Just as a small boy thinks he wants to be a street-car motorman, so many freshmen think they want to be architects and chemists. They just happen to be at the architect stage, or the chemist stage. Many change their minds when they find out what the work is really like."

Even so, it is only fair to admit that they are looking forward to useful lives. Some students, like a clever girl I met, will assure you that the one reason for coming to college is "to have some fun." Others will point to girls who look like débutantes ready for a morning shopping tour and remind you that hard work is not exactly the aim of this type of young person. But most of the people I met hinted that college is rather too strenuous a period to regard as a four- or five-year lark.

A coöp engineer pointed out to me that it wouldn't be worth while to put in so much effort if he didn't feel that he was getting a better start in life than his friends who go to small colleges where student life is gayer. However, he hastened to add that he and his engineering college comrades know how to blow off steam occasionally. They have their good times off-campus, he explained.

Some students said they came to college in the hope of having experience in "getting along with people." It seemed to me that many were making a definite effort to get such experience out of their college social life. There are doubtless plenty of social distinctions among Cincinnati students. The tendency of birds of a feather to join the same fraternity is no less strong here than elsewhere. But the different cliques seem to be learning how to live together without taking themselves too seriously.

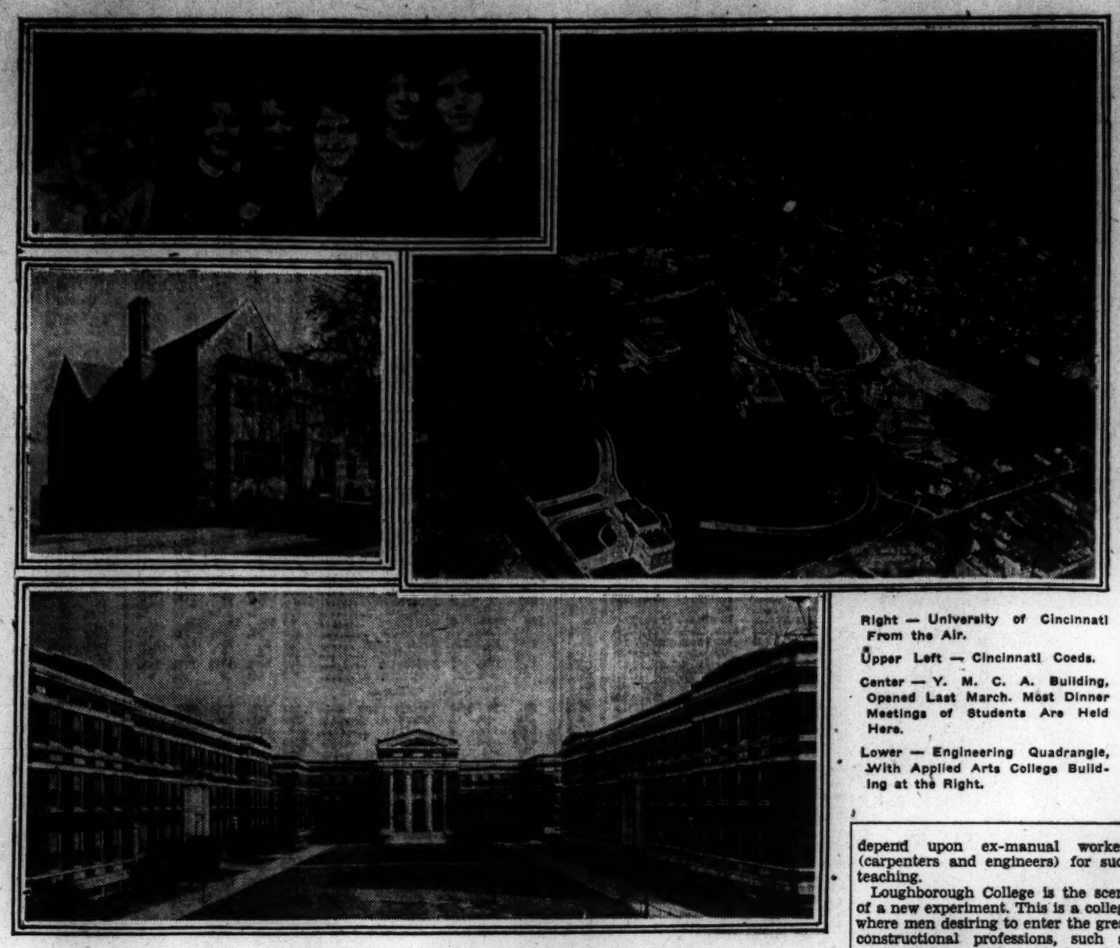
Students Mingle Easily

During my visit to the municipal campus I was invited to dinner at the apartment of four girl students. During the evening other girl students and a couple of "boy friends" dropped in. Not only were different fraternities represented in the crowd, but different races. Two guests were from orthodox Jewish homes. There was nothing self-conscious about the mingling. It just happened that the young people had formed friendships in their classes. Other contacts I made on the campus led me to think that this gathering was not unusual.

A copy of the student newspaper, the Cincinnati Bearcat, which I happened to pick up, had an editorial on free speech, holding that "colleges above all other institutions should stand firmly for the right of expression of minority creeds and ideas." Foreign students did not appear isolated but could be seen chatting with American groups in the halls.

The Y. M. C. A. is in deep earnest in promoting good feeling among different groups and welcomes students of all religions to its cabinet, according to Robert W. Bishop, executive secretary. Its influence should be felt, because men prominent in campus activities are on its cabinet. Among them are four fraternity presidents, the president of Pan-Hellenic, the captain of the baseball nine, two varsity football men, the head cheer leader and the manager of the campus musical comedy organization.

While the atmosphere of the campus struck me as tolerant and liberal, students themselves did not seem to feel that they were especially democratic. Frequently I heard the criticism, "U. C. hasn't enough school spirit," meaning, I take it, that it lacks a sense of solidarity. Perhaps it is because students appreciate this quality that they detect a lack of it, and wish they had more.



Right — University of Cincinnati From the Air.

Upper Left — Cincinnati Coeds.

Center — Y. M. C. A. Building, Opened Last March. Most Dinner Meetings of Students Are Held Here.

Lower — Engineering Quadrangle, With Applied Arts College Building at the Right.

Courtesy in the Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A RECENT writer says, "I wonder if men and women understand the prodigious effect of common courtesy shown to small girls and boys? I wish all grown men and women realized that when they treat boys neither sharply nor superciliously, but with the natural respect due from one personality to another, such courtesy is never forgotten."

This comment is especially true of courtesy shown to the children in the home, for here they are sometimes thoughtlessly treated as inferiors or as if because they are younger in years they are therefore neither sensitive nor appreciative. If an atmosphere of courtesy prevails in the home, the children will respond to it naturally. Their voices will become sweeter, their manner more gentle and their whole attitude more amiable. Their keen sense of justice, however, will question any lack of courtesy from an adult because of a mere difference in age. One little girl expressed her bewilderment about this matter when she asked her mother: "Is it polite for you to contradict me, but not polite for me to contradict you?"

As for "Company Manners"

The heroine of a recent book was brought up in a family who used "company mahners." The child was much surprised later when she lived with some friends to find that there were people who did not use a different brand of manners for company, but who were gracious and courteous as a matter of course even in the intimate, everyday life of the home. The wise parent realizes that there should be no such thing as "company manners" ever taught to a child, but rather an emphasis laid on the constant consideration of others which is the basis of real courtesy.

In many of the details of daily living there are pleasant opportunities to teach and to show courtesy to the children. Some parents may not think it necessary to use the word "please" when speaking to children, but there is no more effective way to teach any child to use the word than to have him hear it constantly addressed to himself. It is the same with other rules of good conduct, and the daily drillings in manners will not have as fine and lasting an influence on the children as the constant, natural use of a sincere, courteous manner.

Real courtesy comes from a desire to spare others awkwardness or embarrassment, but this fact is sometimes overlooked in the case of children. Only the best of friends should laugh at each other's mistakes or humorous blunders, and even then the enjoyment should be mutual, but an adult sometimes forgets this and laughs at instead of with a child. The expression on the face of a confused child when older people are enjoying a laugh at his expense shows plainly the need of a deeper understanding and greater courtesy on the part of the adults.

Introducing a Child

Even so simple an act as that of introducing a child to a visitor may have its value. Too often the introduction is made unthinkingly in a way that fails to spare the child's feelings, and yet it is hardly courteous to ignore the child by making no introduction. It is possible to introduce children to adults or to other children in a kindly way that does not make them feel either self-conscious or unduly conspicuous. One mother took especial care in this matter, presenting the children to her friends with the courtesy due the occasion, and also teaching the little folks to introduce their playmates gracefully to the members of the household or to guests. The children's charming poise when they were older could be traced partly to the courtesy always practiced and expected in their home.

In the matter of personal mail the child's letters should be respected and given courteous treatment just as much as those of an older person. This was brought home forcibly to one mother by the plaintive protest of her daughter. A letter which had come to the girl from her oldest brother was placed in the mother's room for her to read when she returned home. It happened that the mother read the letters aloud to a friend who was with her at the time. Later the young girl went to her mother and recalling the incident, said, "Mother, you didn't ask me if I wanted my letter read to another person. I wanted you to read my letter, but I might not have wanted someone else to hear what brother said especially to me."

The mother admitted the justice of this complaint, for she would not have thought of reading an adult's letter aloud under similar circumstances without receiving permission. In the talk that followed this incident both mother and daughter realized anew the value and loveliness of a courtesy which respects another's personality and personal belongings.

Although such things may be deemed of minor importance, they have much to do with the general harmony of the home. The constant use of courtesy amid the problems and activities of the family will not only help to straighten the tangles and smooth the way toward a better understanding of each other, but it will have an important beneficial effect on the lives of the children.

Egyptian Women Give Time and Money to Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

THE importance of education for women as a means of raising the living standards of the country and producing a more intelligent mass of people is now recognized in Egypt. Leaders of the Woman's Movement are directing most of their energies and money in this direction. Few girls in the past who came from the middle or lower class of people ever received more than eight years of schooling.

The secondary schools are not compulsory, for Egypt does not have enough money to permit the building of many free schools. Most families have felt that the sons should receive preference and have the opportunity to get a higher education. Only recently has college been opened to women and there are now a few on the faculty in arts, science and medicine.

In addition to using their influence to secure higher education for women, the Woman's Movement spends a great deal of money for the establishment of schools where needy girls may learn trades. Earthen work, pottery and weaving are taught to these girls, so that they may rise from their poverty-stricken conditions in the slums and earn respectable livings. When they leave school, they are helped to find jobs.

This is not all the work that the Woman's Movement does, for it is one of the strongest agencies in Egypt for the improvement of social conditions. Oddly enough, although its leader is now a woman, it was first organized by a man, Kasem Bey Amin, an intense patriot, who believed firmly that the future of his country depended on the education of women.

Madame Hoda Sharoui, who took up the reins of the organization, is an able woman, well educated, wealthy and influential in political as well as social circles. Before entering the movement she was prominent for her political activities, although she did a great deal of social work in addition. She became interested in the movement when she saw how great an incentive to the nationalistic cause would be a body of well-educated women. Once she became interested, she threw her large resources of money and the agencies she controlled into the work.

The movement, in addition to its educational work, stimulates home industries, especially weaving, and often lends money to people to open shops where such work is done. These firms must employ girls taught in the schools sponsored by the movement, so that in this way both the girls and the industry benefit.

Unlike many other countries, the Woman's Movement has little if any opposition from the men and is, instead, ardently supported by them. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that it does not deal with the franchise but is concerned chiefly with social reform and works first of all to teach women to raise healthy families with high standards of living. Equal education and equal social rights is their goal and they are attaining it steadily.

It is not only the younger generation of women who support this movement, for some of the most enthusiastic workers are found among the older women. Madame Sharoui has working closely with her three women, known all over the country for the good they have done. The most important of these is Mrs. Ester Lissa, who specializes in child welfare. In addition to her regular work at home, she lectures abroad, mainly in England, to spread the truth about conditions in her country.

The second of the group is Miss Siza Nabarawi, well-known social writer. She is the editor of L'Egyptienne, a monthly magazine published in French, which is the official organ of the movement. The reason why this language rather than Arabic, the official language of the country, was chosen is that the publication is spread among foreigners living in Egypt to educate them concerning conditions in the country and the all-consuming social problem.

Madame Safia Zaghland is the last of this group. She donates huge sums of money to the movement and uses her influence toward organizing more schools. This is her hobby and she devotes all her energy to it.

Dutch High School Pupils Visit League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

OVER 60 boys and girls, pupils of different high schools in Rotterdam, some time ago greatly enjoyed an object lesson on League of Nations proceedings, by traveling to Geneva under expert guidance and paying a one week's visit to the League of Nations in its home, the Palace of Nations. The League officials, delighted by the enthusiasm of Rotterdam high school pupils, who had come so far to see the League at work and to learn what it all meant, gave clear explanations concerning the general proceedings of the League of Nations' activities. The pupils attended the assembly and heard prominent members speak.

This highly instructive, and at the same time very pleasant object lesson on modern peace machinery has made a vivid impression on the pupils. Formerly they had often shown a lack of understanding and interest in the idea of the League of Nations, when they were told about it during the history lessons. It was this apparent lack of interest that stimulated a Rotterdam high school teacher of history to draw up a plan for a pupils' study trip to Geneva, in order to show them what it really is and how it works.

He obtained the coöperation of the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands and the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, and thus the path was smoothed for the Rotterdam pupils, who have carried with them from Geneva a spark of the high ideal which inspired the founders of the League of Nations. The visit has met with such a large measure of appreciation, especially on the part of the parents, that it is hoped to make this trip an annual event in Rotterdam high school life.

Irak Hears Call for Technical Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bagdad

Schools of Irak are so overcrowded that they are refusing to admit students. It is indicative of the great educational ferment which is at work in Irak. It is less than 20 years since the Turkish régime was in full force, with its policy of obscurantism and neglect. No provision was made for education at all, and the only boys who could be educated were the sons of wealthy Arabs who were destined to succeed their fathers in business or politics, and the Christian and Jewish minorities who have always had western ideas on this question.

Education is now going ahead in Irak, and great strides have been made since the country obtained its independence. The great difficulty is lack of money, and it is impossible to find sufficient buildings and sufficient teachers to meet the clamant demand for education.

Centuries ago, Bagdad was a center of learning; within another generation, Bagdad should be able to repeat the claim and make it good. Meantime, there must be dozens of capable youths among the younger generation being denied the opportunity of learning, much as they themselves and the authorities, from His Majesty downward, desire that the way to the top should be open to all.

The need for technical night schools is particularly pressing. So far as the Moslems are concerned, most of the education, both before the war and since, has been mainly on literary lines. The result is an almost complete lack in Irak of educated technicians. The educated people are all of the so-called "Effendi" class, that is to say, in the higher reaches lawyers and teachers, and in the lower reaches, clerks and minor government officials. On the other hand, the mechanics, who are coming to play an increasing part in the life of the country due to the introduction of the automobile and modern methods of transport, are almost invariably illiterate. The more progressive, therefore, among the Irakis are urging the formation of technical night schools to make good this defect.

Practical Teacher May Replace Manual Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The difficulty of giving a practical bent to the education of children who are being concentrated in the senior and central school of England and Wales is being tackled by the training of a new type of teacher, a teacher with a practical education and training. The schools have hitherto had to depend upon ex-manual workers (carpenters and engineers) for such teaching.

Loughborough College is the scene of a new experiment. This is a college where men desiring to enter the great constructional professions, such as engineering, are trained for their future careers. A training department for teachers has now been added to the college. It will be a residential department. A course of study has been arranged which will lead up to the ordinary teacher's certificate, but will not be the ordinary academic course. The greater part of the time will be spent in handicraft practice in wood, metal and natural science. Students will be given opportunities for taking part in actual demonstrations in the use of equipment available in the college workshops. For example, in the testing power plant, in the internal combustion engine, steam hydraulics, structures and electrical high frequency laboratories. It is proposed that experiments in these laboratories will be carried out in a qualitative way, having in mind chiefly the broadening of general knowledge and experience.

At the same time the usual subjects will not be excluded—English, mathematics, theory and practice of education, social and industrial history, natural science, drawing and arts and crafts.

The advantage of the course is that it will enable teachers of handicraft to enter the teaching profession with every hope of being welcomed by their colleagues on an equal footing. They will be certificated teachers. They will have had the advantage of residential college life and intimate association with a university institution, and in due course headships of schools will be open to them. The historic separation between the academic and practical sides of the school will be ended.

Better Home Economics Courses to Meet Modern Family Changes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

CONTINUOUS revisions in home economics courses are demanded by the kaleidoscopic changes taking place in the American family. These courses were complete units in an agricultural age, but they appear to have become a disintegrated spectacle in this machine age.

Home economic teachers cannot continue to discuss textiles and the wearability of different fabrics when most of the garments today are bought ready-made, and when styles change so often that women do not care about the enduring qualities of clothing. Style in clothes is, generally speaking, more important today than durability, the modern woman asserts. Why should much time be given to teaching methods in canning vegetables when comparatively few people have vegetable gardens or even the inclination to preserve these foods in cans. Let the canning factories do this work, declares the new home makers.

"When more people lived on farms," said William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education, in an interview, "each member of the family was contributing to one common problem. The men, women and children could work in the garden or fields or home, and, as a family unit, they were practically self-sufficient. Now the shifting of approximately 27,000,000 people from farms to cities to work in gasoline-filling stations, garages, restaurants, beauty parlors, movies, etc.—work which did not exist a generation ago—has had its effect on the home."

In the new home the father may be in one kind of business, the son in a profession, the mother spending her day in an office or schoolroom, the daughter operating a telephone switchboard or what-not—each with work carrying him far away from the unit of work once prevalent on the farm. These fundamental changes in a movement which Mr. Cooper thinks has not yet reached its peak cause home makers to devise adjustments. They also cause home economic teachers to look over their curriculum to bring it up to date. People must now be made aware of the nature of the family and the coöperative responsibility of keeping up a home.

A larger conception of home economics beyond the old idea that it means just "foods" and "clothing" is coming to light. Observing how so many readers devour syndicated news articles which tell only half truths pertaining to problems of married life, home and parenthood has led Commissioner Cooper to suggest that much of the available knowledge on these subjects which we now possess might well be organized into courses and substituted for subjects less pertinent and holding less interest. Big problems which touch a girl's everyday life must be thought through to logical and workable conclusions.

Anticipating the part that home economics can play in bettering American home life, Commissioner Cooper has planned a series of conferences of groups of persons familiar with home making education in schools. The first two of these, one at Cincinnati and one at Ames, furnished food for thought concerning how home economics could best meet the needs of the family as it is now constituted.

Family relationships, living comfortably with one's family, and family budgets have been offered by some teachers as topics which should be included in a study of home economics. Other subjects to be considered are: care of the home, care of appliances, proper marketing methods, personal laundry, clothing selection, food selection, management of money, budgeting of time and money, personal accounts, selection of living quarters, investments, care of children, and leisure.

More care should be taken, it was pointed out, to see that the course does not duplicate work in other classes, and that it be closely related to other departments, especially with those of science, art and the social studies.

Speaking of the use of new appliances in the home, Commissioner Cooper said: "Machinery invades the home to assist in necessary housework—as witness the electric toaster and vacuum cleaner. Modern home making requires knowledge of the operation and care of machinery. A new phase of this situation now arises for which few home makers are trained. It is this: if there is a choice, is it better and more economical to bring into the home such machines as electric washers and ironers, or is it wiser to send laundry out to be done under factory conditions?"

Another phase of the subject which interests the commissioner is the education of the boy as well as the girl. They both should desire and achieve finer possibilities in home and family life. "The home, as we know it," he said, "grew up in an agricultural age, and, in the thinking of its male members particularly, it is still in the agricultural age. Men are necessary factors in homes. If we are able to save the old home or reconstruct it adequately, we will need to consider the education of the boys as well as of the girls."

SCHOOLS—Oregon

Behnke-Walker Business College

—is the officially recognized leader of America's 10,000 business colleges, for typewriting efficiency. Every graduate is placed in a paying position.

Free Success Catalogue

Enroll ANY TIME for Day or Night School 11th and Salmon, Portland, Ore.

Baldwin Secretarial School

SMALL—EXCLUSIVE

Central Location
Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention
Limited Registration

Platt Bldg., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND OREGON

New York

Berkeley Hall School

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Co-educational Resident and Day School — KINDERGARTEN TO TENTH GRADE

Superior Academic Work with opportunity for study in Music, Dancing, Dramatics and Art.
Outdoor sports the entire year.
300 N. Swall Drive — Oxford 6814

Van Horn Home School

20 Miles From Oakland

"Eighty acres of fresh air and scenic beauty"
For boys and girls from kindergarten through High School. Sports under expert supervision. High standard maintained throughout. Address MRS. MAE T. VAN HORN, Pleasant Acres, Crows Canyon, Hayward, Calif.

California

INTERIOR DECORATION
STUDY AT HOME

Unlimited opportunities in fascinating profession. Our Home Study Course gives full instruction and easy method for practical application. Color harmony, draperies, period and modernistic furniture and all fundamentals. Faculty of leading decorators.

Send at once for free booklet 26-J

The New York School of Interior Decoration
578 Madison Avenue, New York City

SCHOOLS—England

Vernon House

Brondesbury, London, N. W. 6

(Recognised by the Board of Education)

"This School is rendering valuable service to the Community" (See Government Report). Forty Scholarship successes. Boys needing encouragement brought up to standard. Day boys and Day boarders only.

H. Ernest Evans, B.A., LL.D., Headmaster
Tel. Willesden 1681

Challoner School

71 & 72 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7
Telephone Kensington 1223

A Boarding and Day School for Girls
Boys are admitted to the Lower School

The School has been founded, maintained and endowed to advance the cause of education, and all income is devoted to that purpose.

St. Michaels

UCKFIELD
SUSSEX, ENGLAND

Preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Dartmouth

Situated midway between Brighton and Tunbridge Wells, and about 40 miles from London.

The Principia

is interested to receive applications from teachers of college English holding the Ph.D. degree.

Address the Registrar, 5457 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

SCHOOLS—England

The Gateway

A School for Girls 4-11 Years and Little Boys

FULLY CERTIFIED TEACHERS
Home Atmosphere

ST. GEORGES ROAD,
WALLINGTON, SURREY, ENG.

Castlemere

Rustington Sussex, England

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Large House, good grounds, close to sea.
Principal: Miss BARNES
Telephone: 138 Rustington

CASTLEMERE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Preparatory & Senior
at The Grange, Rustington
Resident and Visiting Masters

Clear View Girls' School

has acquired the
HISTORICAL MANSION
OF
CLAREMONT
(Clear View School)
ESHER, SURREY

which provides considerably increased accommodation and wider scope for its activities.

CLEAR VIEW will be established in its new home in January, 1931, and is in a position to welcome additional boarders and day scholars. Apply to the *Principal*,

CLAREMONT
(Clear View School)
ESHER, SURREY

SCHOOLS—Missouri

APPLICATIONS for the second semester which begins February 2nd are now acceptable. Places are available for a limited number of Upper School boys, Junior College men and Junior College women. For catalog and complete information address the Registrar, 5457 Page Boulevard.

Junior College — Lower School
Coeducational
Upper School — Summer Camp

The PRINCIPIA
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

SHARE PRICES SLIDE OFF IN QUIET MARKET

Unfavorable Earnings Statements an Influence —Closing Heavy

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The share market again lost its courage today in this foggy and uncertain period of quarterly earnings statements and dividend declarations.

The stock list eased off right after the opening, rallied under leadership of the merchandising shares around noon, but later turned downward with the announcement of the sharp cut in the Studebaker dividend.

The U. S. Steel earnings statement, to be issued after the close, still injected a note of uncertainty, but U. S. Steel common was well supported.

Listed bonds turned sluggish with the announcement of more than $90,000,000 in new offerings.

The market closed with a heavy tone. Trading was quiet, sales approximating 1,650,000 shares.

Pivotal shares in the main were barely steady, with only fractional losses, but there was moderate selling of the utilities and motors in the late trading.

Issues off a point or so included American Telephone, American Water Works, International Telephone, Electric Power & Light, Westinghouse Electric, Studebaker and Nash.

Auburn rallied in short covering, after selling off 2. Penney made an extreme gain of 3 points. Case and Eastman lost about 2.

Reduction in the Studebaker annual dividend rate from $3 to $1.20, after the cut from $5 to $3 earlier in the year, came on the heels of the Stewart Warner dividend omission yesterday, and discouraged speculation for the rise in the motor and accessory shares.

Automobile production as estimated for the week ended Jan. 17 showed only about the normal seasonal gain. The Motor and Equipment Association reported fair gains in parts and accessory manufacturing. It is acknowledged in motor circles, however, that a clear picture of earnings prospects will not be available until spring.

Corporate Earnings

Advance Wall Street estimates of what U. S. Steel's statement would show for the last quarter generally placed net at around 70 cents a share, of which about 30 cents was expected to be credit from the tax refund, so that actual operating earnings of only about 40 cents were looked for.

It has been rumored in brokerage circles that a favorable analysis of the outlook in the steel industry may be issued by the management. An unfavorable development in steel was a slight softening of scrap prices at Chicago.

Railway earnings statements appearing for December show a few exceptions to the downward trend of net income. The aggregate for the first 20 to report, however, shows a drop of 32.4 per cent from 1929 and 39.2 from 1928.

Further strengthening of the underlying situation in the security markets appeared in the weekly condition statement of weekly reporting member banks, which showed a drop of $97,000,000 in loans on securities against a decline in brokers' loans of only $63,000,000.

Albert H. Wiggin, appearing before the Glass committee of the Senate yesterday, agreed with Dr. H. Parker Willis that aggregate loans against securities are in the neighborhood of $8,000,000,000, and that further liquidation has been particularly rapid in the last three weeks, and has been accomplished without hasty open market selling or impairment of security prices.

Bond Market Quiet

Prices of listed bonds varied only slightly from Monday's closing in quiet trading today.

The failure to make any headway for the second successive day was explained in part by the appearance of $92,000,000 in railroad and utility financing.

Offering of the $61,000,000 5 per cent refunding mortgage issue of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the largest single piece of new financing of the month, brought a reaction of about 2 points each in listed bonds of that company. On rather large offerings the three 5 per cent bond issues dipped to 95, the price at which the new issue was marketed, and the 4s and 5½s also sold off sharply. A few of the legal rails that are selling around par or above were firm, but the group as a whole turned heavy.

In addition, there were two utility offerings, one for $27,000,000 and another for $4,000,000. Infinitesimal changes were the rule among other domestic bonds. A few foreign loans made quiet progress, and the group as a whole displayed a firm undertone.

In bond circles it was expected that the Government would obtain very favorable bids on the two issues of $30,000,000 90-day Treasury bills, which will be issued on Feb. 3. In view of the fact that an issue of $127,000,000 in Treasury bills matures Feb. 16, it is expected that there will be another bill issue at that time to meet the maturities and also care for other financial obligations of the Government up to the tax payment period March 15.

Not in many years have conditions in the money market, and the demand for short-term liquid investments been so favorable to Government financing as at present, bankers say. U. S. Governments were slightly lower today.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
March	.79¼	.79¾	.79¼	.79⅝	
May	.81⅝	.82	.81⅝	.82	+ ⅛
Corn					
March	.63¼	.65	.63½	.64⅝	+1
May	.65⅝	.67	.65¼	.66⅝	+1
Oats					
March	.32	.32⅝	.32	.32⅝	
May	.32½	.33⅛	.32⅝	.32¾	
Lard					
March	8.45	8.45	8.42	8.45	
May	8.62	8.62	8.60	8.60	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.57¾	.57⅛	.57⅝	.57¼
July	.58⅛	.58	.58⅝	.58⅛
October	.60	.59¾	.59¾	.59¼

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.73½	.73⅜	.73½	.73⅜
July	.60½	.59⅝	.59⅝	.59⅝

ATLAS POWDER NET

The report of Atlas Powder Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net income of $1,246,432 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent, after 6 per cent preferred dividends, to $2.87 a share on 261,438 no-par shares of common stock, compared with $3,543,692, or $7.86 a common share in 1929.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Jan. 27	Last Jan. 26
31½	2.60f		Abitibi	700	5½	5	5⅛	5
40⅛	6	.60	Abitibi pf	200	40¾	38½	40	40
21½	16¼	1.00	Adams Ex	3400	21½	21	21½	21¼
46	41	2	Adams Mill	100	45½	45	45	45
25½	22	2	Advance Rumely	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3¼	3¼	..	Adv-Rumely pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	1	..	Ahumada	900	1½	1½	1½	1½
93½	37	.37	Air Reduc	700	90½	88½	89	87½
¾	¾	..	Ajax Rubber	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
105	105	.6	Ala & Vicks	10	105	103	105	105
9⅛	7	.60	Alaska Jun	8800	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
10⅝	7¾	..	Alleghany	13300	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	9⅞
85	39½	5½	Aluminum pf	300	84¼	84	84	
83	39½	6½	Allegh pf xw	300	84	84	84	
179½	153⅛	8	Allied Chem	900	162⅛	159	161	161¼
38¼	33½	3	Allis-Chal	1200	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	36¼
18¼	15	3	AL Port Cem	300	17¼	17	17⅛	17
21	17¾	..	Amerada	200	19½	19¼	19¼	
61	54⅞	.37	Am Bk Note	300	60	60	60	60
36½	32	2.40	Am Brake	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¾
122⅛	118	7	Am Brake pf	10	121¼	121½	121½	122½
11¼	8¼	..	Am Br Dov	400	11¾	9¾	10⅝	9¾
56½	45¼	..	Am Br Dov pf	100	56	56	56	57
116⅝	106¼	4†	Am Can	14300	113	111⅝	113⅝	113¼
34½	27	6	Am Car & F	300	34½	34	34	33¾
88	87	7	Am Chain pf	100	88	88	88	
43¼	38⅛	2†	Am Chicle	2300	43½	42¾	43⅛	43½
19½	15⅜	2.40	Am Colortype	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
10½	9	..	Am Com Alc	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
35½	26⅜	..	Am & FPw	9300	31⅝	30½	30⅝	31⅝
85	74	6	Am & FP 6	200	85	81	81	81
97⅛	85⅛	7	Am & FP 7	100	96	96	96	97
10⅜	7	..	Am Hawaii	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
37⅝	23⅜	.3†	Am Ice	200	35½	34½	35¼	35½
21⅞	18½	.2†	Am Int Corp	2300	20½	20	20½	20⅝
1½	⅜	..	Am La Fr	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
26⅝	20⅜	.2	Am Loco	400	24½	24	24½	24
5¼	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	5300	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19⅜	17¼	1	Am Metals	300	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	
52¾	45	1†	Am Pw&Lt	1400	53⅝	52	52	52
97¼	94⅛	6	Am P & L 6	400	97	96⅞	97	97
81	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	80½	80	80	
14⅝	11⅝	1	Am Radiat	1000	14¾	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
34¾	28⅜	2†	Am Roll Mill	300	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	29½
64¾	57	5	Am Saf Ros	3700	64	63¼	63½	64⅝
7½	7	..	Am Seating	1000	7	7	7	7¼
42	39	5	Am Ship Bld	100	40	40	40	
46⅞	40½	4	Am Smelt	2400	45⅞	45	45⅝	45½
3⅝	2½	..	Am Solvents	200	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
29	25	3	Am Sti Fnd	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
39	37	2	Am Stores	100	39	38⅝	39	39
50¾	42¾	5	Am Sugar	100	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	47¾
103¾	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	102
17½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞
190¼	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	14400	190¼	187½	188¾	190
109	90	8	Am Type	100	92½	92½	92½	93½
61⅜	53¾	3	Am Wat W	6700	59⅝	57¼	58	58
58⅝	54¼	..	Am W W ct	100	58	58	58	
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	200	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
33	21	..	Am Wool pf	2000	30½	28⅞	29¼	28¼
26⅛	23	1	Anac Wire	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝
34½	29¾	2½	Anaconda	9000	34½	33¾	34	34¼
17	15½	2	Arch Dan	700	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
4½	3½	..	Arm Ill A	2600	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill B	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
37	33	7	Arm Ill pf	400	36	35½	35½	
27½	24⅛	4	Asso Apparel	1200	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	26
25¾	22	2½	Asso Dry G	900	25⅝	24⅜	25⅛	25
92½	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	92½	92½	92½	
197⅜	178⅛	10	Atchison	500	197⅜	196¼	196⅞	197⅜
106	102⅛	5	Atchison pf	400	105¾	105½	105½	105⅝
60¼	44⅛	1†	Atl Refin	1900	61⅛	59¼	61⅛	59⅝
133½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	13600	136⅜	128½	135½	131½
1⅞	1	..	Auto Sales	500	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
4¼	3	..	Aviation	300	4⅛	4	4¼	4⅛
24¼	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	1500	23⅜	22¼	23⅜	22½
94⅛	88½	7	Baldwin pf	100	93	93	93	93
82	68¼	7	Balt & O	700	81¾	79⅛	81	81⅝
78	72¼	6	Balt & O pf	100	78	78	78	77½
62⅜	56½	2½	Bangor & A	400	61⅛	60	61½	
10	8	2	Barker Bros	130	9	9	9	
13½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	300	12¾	12⅜	13¼	12½
108¼	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	108¼	108¼	108¼	108
53	50	3	Beechnut	200	51½	51½	51¾	
20⅝	16⅞	1	Bendix	1300	20⅜	19⅝	20	20½
35¾	32¼	2	Best & Co	500	35¾	34⅞	35¼	35
54½	45⅜	6	Beth Steel	17500	51⅞	50¾	51½	51⅜
121	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	121¼	121	121¼	120¼
27¾	14	1½	Blaw Knox	300	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26⅝
25⅜	20¾	3†	Bohn Alum	100	24½	22¾	24½	
70¾	63¾	3	Borden	2700	70⅜	69¾	69⅞	69⅞
25½	20⅝	4	Borg Warner	1800	24½	24	24¼	24¾
1⅜	1⅜	..	Bot M A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19	16½	..	Briggs	4200	17½	17	17¼	17⅜
19	16½	2	Briggs & Str	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	
3¾	2	..	Brockway	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
62⅛	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	600	60⅞	60	60½	61
112⅜	103	5	Bklyn Un G	100	110¾	110¾	110⅞	111¾
8¾	5½	..	Brus Term	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
35½	32¾	..	Brown Shoe	200	34	34	34	
16⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
5	4	1	Budd Mfg	300	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝
10⅝	9	1	Budd Wheel	500	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
17⅜	11¾	1.60	Bullard	800	17⅜	16½	17⅜	16⅞
14¼	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	700	14	13¾	14	13¾
25¾	21½	..	Burroughs	1400	25⅝	24⅞	25	25⅜
24⅜	22¼	2½	Bush Term	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	
104	100¾	7	Bush deb	10	104	104	104	104
1⅞	1½	.50	Butte Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
46¼	37⅜	..	Byers	1800	45⅞	43¼	45	43⅝
47¼	42¾	4	Calif Pack	100	44	44	44	43½
14⅝	11¾	2	Campbell	100	14⅛	14	14	14⅜
39	37	..	Calu & Ariz	500	39	38	39	38
9¾	8	..	Calu & Hecla	400	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
34¾	29⅛	..	Canada Dry	1800	32½	32	32½	32¾
25	21⅜	2½	Can Pac	1700	23⅞	23	23⅛	23⅛
95⅝	81¾	6	Case Thresh	8500	94¾	91½	92	94⅝
113	113	7	Case Th pf	100	113	113	113	113
36⅝	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	1600	37	35¼	37	36
7¾	5½	..	Celotex	400	7¼	7	7½	
29¾	22¼	..	Celotex pf	10	26½	25¼	25¾	26¼
24⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	21½	21½	21½	22
25¾	23	2	Cerro de P	400	25½	25	25	25
4¼	2¼	..	Cent-Teed	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
22⅜	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	2500	21¾	21¼	21½	22⅜
49¼	40	3	Ches Corp	1800	50¼	49¼	49¾	49
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1200	44⅞	44¼	44⅜	44⅞
2¾	⅝	..	Chi & Alton	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Chi & Alt pf	600	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
7½	6⅞	1	Chi Gt West	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
23⅞	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	2000	23⅞	23¼	23½	23½
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	300	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝
14⅝	9½	1	Chi M&SP pf	1000	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	14¼
44	33	4	Chi & NW	800	43⅞	42	42	43⅜
110	103	7	Chi & NW pf	100	110	110	110	110
12¼	10	..	Chi Pneu	100	11	11	11	10⅞
64½	47¼	7	Chi RI	10400	65½	63	64	63¼
23	22	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	22	22	22	
11⅞	11	..	Chick Co1 O	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
29	25½	2.40	Childs	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
20	15⅞	..	Chrysler	3500	18	17¼	17⅝	17⅝
86	77⅝	6½	City Ice pf	60	79	79	79	79
4	2¾	..	City Stores	100	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
100	99	7	Cluett P pf	10	100	100	100	100
10¼	9½	..	Col Bca Oil	100	10	10	10	
155	142⅝	6	Coca Cola	800	147⅜	153¼	144⅝	153¾
49	47	2½	Col Palm	100	47½	47½	47½	47½
15	12	..	Collins & A	300	12½	12	12½	
26½	21⅞	..	Colo F&I	400	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
37⅝	33¼	2†	Colum Gas	5000	37⅞	36¼	36½	37⅛
85¼	73½	6	Col Carbon	2000	86¼	84½	85¾	84¼
9¾	7¾	¾	Col Graph	1800	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
20	18¼	2	Com Cred	100	19	19	19	18⅞
83	60	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	80	79⅞	80	79⅞
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20¼
35⅛	34	3	Com Cred A	100	35	35	35	
90	83	..	Com Inv Tr cv pf	400	87⅝	86	87	90
99⅛	87½	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	1100	92¾	89½	92½	91½
18⅞	15¼	1	Com Sol	6500	18⅜	18	18⅛	18¼
10⅛	8	.60	Commwlth So	9500	10	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
96¾	91½	6	Commwth So 6pf	300	96⅝	96½	96¼	96⅝
9	6⅞	..	Congoleum	400	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¼
13½	9⅝	2	Con Film	1000	13¼	12⅜	13	12
18¼	15¾	2	Con Film pf	400	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
91¾	82⅛	4	Con Gas	4000	90⅞	89½	90	90¾
104	102	5	Con Gas pf	100	104	104	104	103¾
⅞	¾	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
26	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	1000	25½	24¾	24¾	25½
3¼	2¼	.6	Cont Bak B	400	3	2¾	3	3
76⅝	66¼	4	Cont Bak pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	
51⅞	47	2½	Cont Can	400	51½	50¾	50⅝	51
13⅜	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
48	41	2.40	Cont Ins	800	47½	47	47	48
3½	3	..	Cont Motors	400	3½	3	3	3
11⅜	9¼	..	Cont Oil	700	10⅜	10	10¼	10¼
11⅜	8½	1	Cont Shares	600	10½	9⅞	10	10
81⅞	76⅛	3†	Corn Prod	1800	82½	81¼	82⅛	81⅝
10	8¾	..	Coty	100	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
30	27	2†	Cream of Wh	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29¾
7½	4½	..	Crosley	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
35	31	2.40	Crown Cork	400	35	35	35	34¾
6⅞	5	1	Crown Zell	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	
60½	55⅜	5†	Crucible	100	57¾	57¼	57¼	
106	103	..	Crucible pf	50	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
2⅜	1½	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅝	4	..	Cuba Co	100	5	5	5	5
⅞	⅞	..	Cub Dom S	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
43¾	41	4	Cudahy	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅝
93¼	89⅞	6	Curtis Pub	400	91¾	91	91	91
4¼	2⅜	..	Curtis Wr	1700	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
6⅝	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	800	6½	6¼	6½	6⅝
96	95	8	Cushman 8%	10	98	98	98	
15⅞	13½	..	Davison	100	15⅝	14½	14½	15
149½	141	9	Del & Hud	100	151	151	151	149
183	175	8	Det Edison	100	183	183	183	181
17⅞	13	1.20	Devoe & R A	400	16⅜	16½	16⅜	
25⅝	24⅜	..	Diamond M pf	100	25¼	25¼	25½	25⅜
17⅞	13⅞	8	Diamond M	400	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
10½	6⅞	1	Dome Mines	300	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10
18¼	14⅜	1.20	Dom Stores	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
1½	1¼	..	Du So Oil pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
91	82¾	4†	Dupont	3500	89⅜	87⅞	88¼	88¾
121	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	120	120	120	
160¼	143⅜	5†	East Kodak	3000	159	157	157½	159
17½	13⅜	1.60	Elec Auto Lite	600	18⅛	16	16	16⅜
56½	50⅝	6	Elec Auto L pf	1700	55¼	53⅝	54½	55½
3½	2⅝	..	Elec Boat	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
50¼	38¼	1	Elec Pw&L	7500	50⅝	48¾	49	50
58	50⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	58	57¾	58	57
41	38¼	5	End John	100	40	40	40	40
112¾	111½	7	End John pf	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	
89	85	5½†	Eng PS 5½ pf	300	88	88	88	85½
35	28	..	Erie	100	31½	31½	31½	32
45	39	4	Erie 1 pf	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅜
11	9	..	Eureka Vac	100	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11
5½	4½	..	Evans Auto L	100	5½	5	5	..
105	104	7	Fairb M pf	30	105	104	104	..
19	15½	..	Fed Dept St	200	17½	17½	17½	..
23½	20	..	Fed Screw w	200	22	22	22	
25¾	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	26	25½	26	25½
52½	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	52½	52	52	51½
			Filene	40	16	16	16	
92	89	6½	Filene pf	210	90½	89½	90¼	
18½	17	1†	Firestone	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
45⅞	41	2½	First Nat St	400	45½	44½	45¼	45¾
20	18½	..	Fisk Rubber	2400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
53⅞	36	3	Florsheim S	2000	33	33	33	
16⅞	14	1	Follansbee B	100	16	16	16	
53	41½	2	Foster &Wh	9100	53	51¼	52	52
28¾	22½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	600	28¾	28½	28¾	28½
9⅝	4⅞	..	Foundation	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
31⅞	25¾	4	Fox A	8100	31¾	30⅝	31½	31½
32⅜	28½	4†	Freeport Tx	1400	32½	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
55½	50½	5	Gamewell	3000	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	51
2	1¼	..	Gardner M	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
5¾	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
83¾	80	6	Gen A 1 pf ww	100	82	82	82	
63⅞	51¾	4†	Gen Am Tk	2100	64	63	64	63½
24⅝	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	2900	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	23⅞
34½	6½	..	Gen Cable	100	8½	6½	8½	
30	15½	..	Gen Cab A	200	19½	18½	18½	
65	46	7	Gen Cable pf	20	53¾	51¾	51¾	51¼
47	41⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	14900	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	45
12¼	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1300	12¾	12	12½	11⅞
53	47¾	3	Gen Foods	2100	52¾	51¾	53⅜	53¾
5⅞	4½	.30	Gen G&E A	800	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
85½	71	7	Gen G&E 7%	80	85½	85½	85½	
90	75	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	88	88	89	
48¾	45½	3†	Gen Mills	500	48¼	48¼	48¾	48½
97	96	8	Gen Mills pf	200	96	96	96	
38⅛	32	1	Gen Mot pf	400	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅛
38⅞	35¼	3†	Gen Motors	17000	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	38⅝

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Jan. 27	Last Jan. 26
79	59	4	Gen Pub Sv	1100	67½	65½	65½	65½
17⅜	11⅝	2	Gen Pub Sv pf	500	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
9¾	7½	..	Gen O Ad et	100	8	8	8	8¼
8	7	..	Gen Steel	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
17½	13½	1.40	Gen Theater	3700	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13
75⅛	68	.80†	Gen Ry Sig	200	73	73¼	73	73½
3¾	3¼	..	Gen Realty	400	3¾	3½	3¾	
20½	8¾	.6	Gen Realty pf ww	200	20	19⅝	20	
47	41	.4†	Gen Refrac	1400	48	47½	48	47
25⅞	18	.6	Gillette	3400	25¾	24¾	24¾	25⅛
18⅝	15	.6	Gillette pf	2800	18	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅞	6	..	Gimbel Br	1200	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
9⅞	6¼	..	Gimbel Br pf	1200	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	7	..	Glidden	300	10	9½	9½	9½
10	7	..	Glidden ppf	10	10	10	10	
74	74	..	Godel (Adolf)	900	74	74	74	74
31⅜	21⅛	2½	Gold Dust	2100	30	28⅜	30⅛	30⅜
19⅝	13¾	..	Goodrich	1000	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	16⅞
8⅞	6	..	Goodyear	700	8	7⅞	8	8
43	37	2†	Goodyear

COTTON CLOTH MARKET SHOWS MORE ACTIVITY

Estimated 30,000,000 Yards of Print Sold in Week —Fancy Goods Buoyant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 27—The selling pressure in the print cloth division of the primary cotton cloth market continued during the first half of last week. Large sales of four constructions were made at 7¼c for 39-inch, 80 squares, 4.00-yard 5¾c for the 39-inch, 68x72s, 4.75-yard, 5c for the 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard and 4¾c for the 60x48s, 6.25-yard.

Many thousand pieces changed hands, but after all the visible supply had been absorbed the buying continued briskly in these same constructions at advanced prices and spread to other constructions of print cloths.

It is said that there were some 500,000 pieces, or 30,000,000 yards, of print cloths sold during the week

The market broadened during the last half of the week and included many constructions in other sections of the coarse goods division, such as sheetings, drills, osnaburgs and wide ducks.

Fancy Goods Lead

In the fine and fancy goods division the buoyant activity of the previous week was continued throughout most of last week. Buying slackened somewhat toward the close of the week, but this was considered normal in view of the recent activity. It is evident that converters are developing their plans for the spring wash goods trade, and more orders are expected in the near future.

Reports from the finished goods division show that they had a very good retail business in December. Nearly all department stores exceeded the record of 1929 in unit sales, and some even in dollar sales. It is thought that when full reports are in they will show that retail sales of dry goods for the whole year 1930 exceeded those of 1929 in units handled and nearly equaled the dollar volume.

Final sales in the print cloth division were on the basis of 7¾c for spot and nearby and 7⅝c for future delivery of 39-inch, 80 squares, 4.00-yard, 6¾c for any delivery of 39-inch, 72x76s, 4.25-yard, 6c for 68x72s, 4.75-yard, 5½c for 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard, and 4⅜c for 60x48s, 6.25-yard.

In the sheeting division the 31-inch, 48 squares, 5.00-yard dropped from 4¾ to 4¼c. The 36-inch of the same count and weight dropped from 4¾ to 4⅝c. The 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00-yard, sold from 5⅜ to 5¼c. The 40-inch, 44x44s, 5.50-yard, dropped from 4½ to 4⅜c.

Broadcloths More Active

Pajama checks brought 5c for the 64x60s, 5.75-yard, and 7½c for the 88 squares, 4.00-yard. Some three-leaf twills were moved at 5c for the 39-inch, 64x48s, 6.00-yard, and 6⅞ for the 68x76s, 4.00-yard. Drills were slightly more active.

Broadcloths were more active, a number of fair-sized orders being taken for the 80x60s, 5.00-yard at 5¾c, and the 90x60s, 4.32-yard, at 6⅝ and 6⅛c. The 100x60s brought 7¾c, and the 112x60s from 8½ to 8¾c according to quality. Good-sized orders for heavy ducks in special ostructions were sold at prices slightly under the current market.

There were sales of standard heavy ducks, the single filling 8-ounce ducks bringing 10¾ to 12c for grade "A," and the double filling 13 to 14c. Army ducks brought from 27½ to 34c per pound, and enameling ducks and belting ducks from 22 to 24c a pound.

In the fine and fancy goods division combed lawns 40-inch, 84x80s, 11.00-yard, sold at from 11 to 12c, and the 76x72s, 9.00-yard, at 7¾ to 8c. Combed voiles were active and strong. The ordinary hard twist 60x56s, sold and the extra hard twist at 9c.

The 68x76s 70s brought from 13½ to 14c, depending on the grade of cotton used. Pongees 38-inch, 72x100s, 6.25-yard, brought from 10 to 10¼c, and the 34-inch, 64x72s, 6.48-yard 8c.

Sateens and Rayons

Sateens, 37½-inch, 64x72s, 5.25-yard, sold at 6c, and the 43-inch, 72x120s, 3.24-yard twills at 12¾ to 12½c. Cantons, 96x100s, 22-26 single end cantons were obtained at 12½c for future delivery, and the 96x104s, 22-26 two-end cantons at 18c.

The 96 squares tussahs two-end, brought 21c, and the 80x52s, single-end tussahs, sold at 13¼c. Combed broadcloths were in demand at from 11½ to 12½c for the 128x68s.

Rayon goods were sold in a wide variety, among which the 64x60s, 32 to 40-filiament sold at 11¼c and the rayon filled, flat crepes, 76x56s, with 150 denier, 60-filiament, brought 14½c or with 32 to 40-filiament, 13¾c. All rayon crepes, 40½-inch, 80x48s, sold at from 25 to 25¼c.

Rayon voiles, 35½-inch, 60x54s, with 75-denier, sold at 18½ to 20c and the 39-inch, 64 squares, cellulose acetate voiles, with 75-denier, brought 27½ to 31½c. Rayon twills, 39-inch, 92x48s, 150-denier, both ways, sold at 21½c.

Rayon filled twills, 35½-inch, 110x60s, with 50s, single combed warp and 150-denier rayon filling, moved at 15¼c. Rayon and cotton serges, 36-inch, 72x48s, 30s, carded warp with 150-denier rayon filling, brought 10¾c.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	63	66	Lebanon	75	
Am Union	45	60	Liberty	54	64
Bk of U S	1	3	Manhattan	89	92
Bk Yorktown		95	Melrose	100	110
Bryant Pk	20	30	Merchants	90	100
Chase	102	105	Midtown	113¼	116
Chat Phnx	78½	81½	People's	300	350
City	100	103	Penn Ex	70	80
Columbus	165	195	Port Morris	8	13
Commercial	315	330	Public	58	61
Fifth Av	2300	2500	Queensboro		170
First, N Y	4025	4235	Seward	70	75
Flatbush	125	140	Straus	125	140
Grace	600		Textile	50	55
Harriman	1500	1600	Trade Bnk	150	160
Industrial	150	170	Yorkville	65	75
Lafayette	24	28			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	195	225	Kings Co	2550	2750
Banca C I	250	258	Law Tle & G	238	248
Banco di S	38	43	M'facturers	44¾	46¾
Bk Eur T	64	84	Midwood	82	93
Bk N Y & T	585	605	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	46	52	New York	160	165
Brooklyn	513	532	Times Sq	8½	11½
County	34	36	Title Guar	140	145
Empire	58½	61½	Unit States	3000	3200
Fulton	400	450	West T&T	105	120
Guaranty	502	507	Westchester	1000	1100
Irving	37¼	39½			

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	259	263	Peoples Tr	355	365
Harris T&S	550	565	Un Chi Bk n	158	163
Northern	483	498			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill B	395	399	Nat Bk Rep	73	75
First Nat	508	513	Strauss Nat	320	330
Foreman	415	419			

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	84⅝	83⅝
Alleghany 5s rct	83	83
Alleghany 5s '49	83¾	83⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	46½	46⅛
Am Chain deb 6s '33	103	103
Am For Pow 5s	83¾	83⅜
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100	99½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	93½	93
Am Nat Gas 6½s '48	42¾	42
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T&T 4½s '33	100¾	100½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	138¾	138¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106⅛
Am T&T 5s '65	107¼	107
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107	107
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109¼	109
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104⅝	104½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	103½	103⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103⅜	103⅜
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¾	89¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	78⅛	78
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅜	102⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	95⅜	95⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	97⅛	97⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅛	99
Atch T&SF 4½s	120¼	119¾
Atch T&SF 4½ C&A div '62	105	104
Atl City RR 4s	94½	94½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96⅜	96⅜
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106⅜	106⅜
B&O 1st 4s '48	98⅞	98⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86½	86⅛
B&O 4½s '33	101¼	101⅛
B&O 4½s ov	98	98
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	108½	108
B&O 5s series D	103⅝	103⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105½	105
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	89½	89½
Beth Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¼	108¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	112	112
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Boston & Me 5s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	102	101
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	106½	106
Brklyn Rd gen 5s A '49	106½	106½
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101	100¾
Brklyn Un El 5s '50	104	103¾
By Products 5½ C	101½	101½
Cal Pack 5s	99½	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¾	98¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98⅜	98⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104½	104⅜
Can Nat Ry 4⅜s	101¼	101¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	116¾	116¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	87½	87½
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103¾	103⅝
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Can South con 5s '62	108	108
Cen of Ga 5s rfg	93¾	93¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97¼	97⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104½
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	96⅛	96⅛
Cen Steel 8s '41	113	113
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	34¾	33½
Ches Corp 5s '45 rcts	99½	99¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106	106
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98	98
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	106	106
Chi Gt West 5s '59	67⅞	67⅜
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '47	101¼	101¼
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	90½	90½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	33⅜	33⅜
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	73½	73½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	95⅛	95⅛
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	92	92
Chi Railway 5s	68	68
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	94¾	94⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99½	99⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s A	95	95
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	91¾	91¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	111 5/8
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅛	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	94	93⅜
Chi Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¾	92½
Cin Tenn 4½s	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	101	101
Cin Pitt 4½s	104	104
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¾	103¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93½	93⅛
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101⅜	101⅜
Colonial Oil 6s	69½	68
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¼	98¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97	96¼
Com Inv Trust 5s '48	104¾	104¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106
Consum Pow un 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	42¾	42½
Crown Wil Paper 8s '51	95	95
Cuban-Tm Sug col 8s '31	99⅞	99⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	16	16
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97½	97½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102¼	102
Den & Rio G con 5s '36	97	97
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	78¼	78⅛
Detroit Ed 4½s	101½	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106⅛	106⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105½	105½
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	103⅞	103⅞
Dodge Bros 6½ 6s '40	89½	89
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¾	103¼
Erie cv 4s A '53	78⅝	78⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	88	88
Erie 5s '87	83½	83½
Erie gen lien	98⅝	98¾
Erie gen '75	83½	82¾
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	109	109
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	32⅝	32⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	27¼	27¼
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	100	100
Gen Baking 8½s	94½	94½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	94½	94½
Gen Theater 6s	73¼	72½
Goodrich 6s	69⅝	69½
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	101	100½
Goodyear 5s '57	89½	89
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	78	78
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99	99
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99	98¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105⅝	105⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111¼
Gulf Mobile & No 5s '50	92	92
Houston Oil 5½s	93½	93½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61	60⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99⅞	99¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¼	105⅞
Ill Cen 4s '53	87½	87⅛
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¼	92¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99⅛	99⅛
Inland Steel 4½s '78 A	96⅜	96½
Inland Steel 4½s B	96⅝	96⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93¼	93
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70¼	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	70
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90¾	90¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97	97
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	96	96
Int Paper 6s '55	65	65
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	75	74½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	70	69¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80½	80½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90¼	90¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	84½	84½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	97½	97½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105½	105½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95½	95⅜
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95	94¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	86	86
L'Autaro 6s '54	58½	58
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	105	105
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	93½	93⅜
Long Island deb 5s '37	100½	100½
L&N uni 4s '40	99	98¾
McKess & Rob 5½s	82½	82½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96¼	96¼
McCrory 5½s '41	94½	94½
Meade 6s ww	87	86½
Met Edison 4½s	101¾	101¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101½	101½
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	100	99½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	90½	90½
Mo PPac gen 4s '75	73½	72½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95	95
Mo Pac 5s G '78	95	95
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	95¼	95
Mo Pac 5½s '49	99¾	99
Mo Pac 5s H	95	95
Mobile & O monit 5s '47	100½	100½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104½	104
Montana Power 5s A '62	100½	100½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100	100
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	86	86
Morris & Essex 4½s	102½	102½
Nash Chat & St L 4s '78	94¾	94¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101⅞	100¾
N E T&T 4½s B '61	105¼	105¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	88½	88½
N O Pub Ser 5s B	93¾	93¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅜	100⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	86	86
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	99¾	99¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91⅝	91⅝
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	103	103
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99⅜	99¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	109⅞	109⅞
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	79	78⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	76	76
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	115¾
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100⅞	100⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	45
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	107	107
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	103
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111½	111½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	87	86½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	99½	99¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	46	46
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	102⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C	99¾	99¾
Nor Jac gen 3s 2047	68½	68½
Nor Pac 4s '97	96¾	96
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	103	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '61	106⅝	106½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112	112
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	49¾	49⅜
Ont Trans 5s	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95¼	95¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	97½	97½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅞	103⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	88½	88
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	62½	62½
Paramount Public 5½s	89	88½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	77¾	77¾
Penn RR 4½s D	99	98⅝
Penn RR 4½s '63	101½	101⅜
Penn RR con 4½s '60	105⅝	105⅝
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103¼
Penn RR 5s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110⅝	110⅝
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	119	119¾
Pere Marquette 4½s	100⅝	100⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88½	87½
Phil Co 6s '67	100¼	100⅛
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103⅝	103⅜
Phil & Read C&I 8s '73	83	83
Paco Coll 5s	91	91
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '49	105	105
Pitts W Va 4½s C	94½	94½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	110¼	110¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅝	101⅛
Port Gen Elec 6s '35	101½	101⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107	107
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74¼	73
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103½	102¾
Pub Svc E&G 1970	103½	103¼
Read 4½s B	102⅝	102⅜
Read rfg 4½s A	103	102½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	98¾	98¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	98	94¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88¾	88½
Richfield Oil 6s	86½	84½
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	99¾	99¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	105⅝	105⅝
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99¼	99¼
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅜	99⅜
StL & SF 4s A '50	89	88¼
StL ¾ SF 4½s '78	85½	84¾
StL & SF 5s B '50	101¾	101¼
StL SW con 4s '32	100	100
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96⅝	96½
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	48	48
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	48¾	48¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18½	18
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	10	9
Seabd All Fla 6s B	9½	9½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92	92
Shell Union 5s '47	86½	86⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww	88¾	88
Shubert Theater 6s '42	21¼	21¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102⅞	102⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Smith A. O. 6½s '33	103¾	103½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¼	105¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103¼
So & No Ala RR 5s '63	110	110
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97½	97½
So Pacific 4½s '68	99	98¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99¾	99½
So Pacific col 5s '44	95½	95
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101½	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	87½	87
So Ry gen 6s '56	112	112
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116¾	116⅝
So Ry 5s StL div '51	92½	92
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅜	100¼
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	96	96
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¼	105¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	99¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112	112
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99½	99
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98½	98½
Tex & Pac 5s D wi	98⅝	98½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51¾	51
Third Ave 5s '37	94½	94½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32¼	31½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	70	69
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97½	97½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Pacific 4s '68	94¼	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	99¾	97¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	102
US Rubber 5s '47	75	75
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	109⅜	109⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	74¾	73
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	81½	81½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102½	102¼
Wabash 4½s '78	88½	88½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101	101
Wabash 5s D	95	94½
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	85	85
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	53½	53½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105	105
Warner Bros Pict 6s	70¼	69¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105½	105½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	92	91⅝
estern Electric 5s '44	106	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	83¼	82¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96½	96⅜
Western Union R E 4½s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Western Un 5s '60	103⅜	103
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	92	91½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	101¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Wis Cen 4s 50-20 div '36	65	65
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103⅜	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan27	Last Jan26
3½s '47	102.8	102.8	102.5	102.5	102.5
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.12	103.7	103.7	103.9
1st 4¼s reg	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	
4th 4¼s '38	104.	104.1	104.	104.	104.1
4th 4¼s reg	103.29	103.29	103.29	103.29	103.31
US 3¾s '56	106.28	106.28	106.20	106.20	106.28
US 4s '54	108.24	108.24	108.20	108.20	108.24
US 4¼s '52	113.26	113.26	113.20	113.24	113.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	76⅜	75¼	
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '46	62	62	
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	60⅞	60⅛	
Akershus 5s '63	95⅞	95⅞	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	53¾	53¾	
Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾	
Argentine 5½s '62	83¾	83¾	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91½	91½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91¼	91¼	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91½	91	
Argentine Gov 5s Feb '61	91	91	
Australia 4½s '57	65	64⅜	
Australia 5s '55	71⅞	71⅞	
Australia 5s '57	72	71⅞	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	105½	
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99	99	
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89	88⅞	
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	99	99	
Austria (Upper) 7s ct	94¾	94¼	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¼	95⅛	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	108¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¾	111¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¾	108½	
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107¾	107¾	
Bergen 5s '60 rct	96	96	
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100⅞	100⅞	
Bergen 5s '49 rct	96	95¾	
Berlin 6s '58	73⅝	73⅝	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72⅞	72¼	
Berlin Elec 6s	69	69	
Bolivia 7s '09 ct	33	33	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	75	74½	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	67½	67	
Brazil 6½s '27 '57	67½	66⅞	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	92	90	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	63⅜	63⅜	
Bremen 7s '35	94	93½	
Brisbane 5s '58	67½	66⅝	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	69	68½	
Buenos Aires 6s '61	69¾	69	
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	70	69½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101½	
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	106	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	77½	77¼	
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	82½	81⅞	
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	84⅜	84⅜	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82	81⅞	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	82½	82½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	82	82	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	77½	77½	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	93½	93⅜	
Chile (Rep) '63	82	82	
Chilean Loan 7s	76½	76½	
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101	100½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68½	68¼	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '6 Oct	68½	67¼	
Con Ugr 6½s rct	67½	67¼	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94¼	94⅛	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99	98¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98¼	98	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	80¼	80¼	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	59¾	58¼	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95¼	95	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	102	101¾	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105¼	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¼	98¼	
Duke Power 6s '66	103½	103½	
Dutch El 6s '47	101⅝	101⅜	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101¼	101¼	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	62	62	
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	84	84	
Finnish A 6½s '54	87	87	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95	95	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106¼	106¼	
Frankfort 6½s	75	75	
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅜	120⅜	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125¾	
German 7s '49	101⅜	101	
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	95½	95½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	77½	76⅝	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	77½	77	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	85½	85	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	76⅞	76	
Gras 8s '54	100½	100	77½
Greek 6s '68	86½	86½	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	84	84	
Hamburg 6s '46

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FOUR PLAYERS TIED FOR FIRST

Reiselt, Turnblad, Layton and Hall Lead Billiard Standing

WORLD'S THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	B.G.	P.C.
Otto Reiselt	4	1	8	42	.800
A. J. Thurnblad	4	1	7	54	.800
J. M. Layton	4	1	8	31	.800
Allen Hall	4	1	8	38	.800
T. S. Denton	2	4	5	60	.333
F. S. Scoville	2	4	6	51	.333
Charles Jordan	1	5	7	55	.166
D. J. Jacobs	1	5	4	71	.166

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 — With two games remaining for each of the leaders, the tournament for the world's championship at three-cushion billiards was in a fourway tie today at Bensinger's Congress Recreation. This resulted from the victory of Allen Hall of Chicago, a title favorite, over Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, and previously unbeaten in the tourney. The other leaders, J. M. Layton of St. Louis, title defender, and A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, did not play.

An endurance battle of 68 innings was staged between Hall and Reiselt, the former winning 50 to 42. They drew the largest crowd of the tourney to date, but could not hold it until midnight. Hall defeated the Philadelphian by leaving him such a tough assortment of shots to make that he could not get going after the twentieth inning. Reiselt led up to that point, but Hall enjoyed an easy margin thereafter. The score by innings:

Allen Hall—1 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 3 2 3 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—50. Innings—68. High run—5.

Otto Reiselt—0 0 0 1 6 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0—42. Innings—67. High run—5.

Other victories of the day were scored by the newcomers to title ranks, F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., and Charles Jordan of Los Angeles. Scoville had not won a game since surprising Layton on the opening night, and Jordan had not won at all.

Scoville defeated D. J. Jacobs of St. Louis, 50 to 31 in 51 innings. The Buffalo entry clipped off the billiards at a rapid pace. The score by innings:

F. S. Scoville—1 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 2 1 4 0 0 0 0 5 3 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 2—50. Innings—51. High Run—6.

D. J. Jacobs—0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 3 . 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—31. Innings—50. High Run—3.

Jordan scored his win over T. S. Denton of Kansas City, one-time champion, 50 to 36 in 55 innings. Borrowing a cue instead of playing with his own, Jordan built up an early lead and made difficult billiards from the start, leading Denton all the way. The score by innings:

Charles Jordan—1 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 5 2 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 4 1 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 3 1—50. Innings—55. High run—7.

T. S. Denton—0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 5 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 —36. Innings—54. High run—5.

OKLAHOMA IS STILL WITHOUT A VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 27—The University of Oklahoma basketball team failed to better its record of no games won in the "Big Six" Conference here last night, as the University of Missouri made stronger its championship possibilities in winning, 22 to 14, in one of the slowest games played at Brewer Field House, here.

Missouri piled up a 10-point lead in the first 10 minutes of play as the visitors displayed a wild type of basketball, passing inaccurately, playing badly on defense, and missing what few shots were obtained. A. B. Beck '33 scored the first floor goal for Oklahoma at the end of 10 minutes, after N. O. Wagner '33 and C. H. Huhn '31 had made 10 points between them for Missouri.

Missouri held the lead throughout the game, leading by at least seven points. At the half, the score was Missouri 15, Oklahoma 6.

Huhn led Missouri in scoring with nine points, while Beck, with eight, won scoring honors for Oklahoma. Huhn was also the outstanding defensive player, blocking numerous Oklahoma floor goal tries as well as recovering most rebounds.

M. M. Collings '32, who has been ineligible at Missouri because of scholastic difficulties, returned to the game last night, the beginning of a new semester. He carried the attack during the game, and scored four points. The summary:

MISSOURI		OKLAHOMA
Davis, Zinn, lf		rg, Meyer, Beck
Wagner, rf		lg, Roberts, Potts
Huhn, c		c, Young, Hatman
Campbell, lg		rf, Grady
Collings, rg		rf, Beck, Anderson

Score—University of Missouri 22, University of Oklahoma 14. Goals from floor—Huhn 4, Wagner 3, Collings 2 for Missouri; Beck 3, Roberts 2, Grady for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Wagner 2, Huhn, Campbell for Missouri; Beck 2 for Oklahoma. Referee—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's. Umpire—Dwight Ream, Washburn.

RUTH HALL WINS AT SQUASH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Ruth Hall of the Merion Cricket Club was the recent winner of the Pennsylvania state women's squash racquets championship as the result of a victory over a clubmate, Mrs. C. C. Madeira, 18—15, 7—15, 15—10, 15—11. Miss Hall, sister of J. Gilbert Hall, also won the Huntingdon Valley tournament this season, and last year was runnerup to Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline in the United States championship.

NEW RED SOX PITCHER SIGNS

Jim Brillheart, left-handed pitcher, whom the Boston Red Sox received in the draft from the Minneapolis club of the American Association, has signed his contract for the coming season, it has been announced by Secretary Eli Mason of the Boston club. Brillheart also recommended his brother, who is likewise a pitcher, to Bob Quinn, Red Sox president. No decision will be made on that matter, however, until Quinn has conferred with Manager John Collins.

Southern Colleges Will Be Well Represented in Majors

List of New Players to Receive Trials in the National League Reveals Many College Men, Mostly From the South

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—A glance over the list of new players coming up for trials in the National League this spring reveals a liberal sprinkling of college men, a large majority of them from the South.

At least 13 colleges will be represented by recruits in the training camps of the eight league clubs. The South will send men from Georgia Tech, Alabama, Georgia, University of Louisville, Mississippi College, Auburn and Clemson; the East, from Amherst and Tufts, the Midwest from Wisconsin and Michigan, the far West from Gonzaga, and the Southwest from Texas A. and M.

Most of these recruits have to glance over a considerable span of years before they reach their college careers, but at least two of them, Howard Grosskloss of Amherst and Dick Montague of Michigan, will hit the major leagues directly from the college campus.

Amherst Star With Pirates

Grosskloss was a fine all-around athlete at Amherst and will get a chance to show his infielding ability with the Pittsburgh Pirates at Paso Robles. Montague, a right-handed pitcher, comes up with the Chicago Cubs. Neither, of course, may be ready for the majors yet.

One of the most interesting college recruits will be Tom Nash, a great football end at Georgia, and drafted by the New York Giants from Asheville of the Sally League. Nash, an outfielder, hit .312 last season.

The Boston Braves will give trials to Bill McAfee, right-handed pitcher from the University of Michigan, and Ray Paul Flaherty from Gonzaga. McAfee was obtained from the Chicago Cubs and won seven games and lost eight for Reading, a seventh place club in the International League in 1930. Flaherty, an infielder, was recalled from Canton, O.

In addition to Nash, the Giants will try out Arthur Mansfield, outfielder from the University of Wisconsin via Springfield, O., and Willard Morrell, pitcher, from Tufts by way of Shreveport.

More Pirates Recruits

The Pirates' college men include George Grant, pitcher, Auburn and Rochester; Clay Mahaffey, pitcher, Clemson and Henderson, N. C.; and Ben Sankey, shortstop, Auburn and Wichita.

Bob Parham, outfielder who gets a chance with the Brooklyn Robins after hitting .352 for Macon of the Sally League, is a Georgia Tech man, and Max Rosenfeld, a Robin infield recruit from Toledo, attended Alabama.

Fred Koster, from the University of Louisville, hit .340 and stole 30 bases with Little Rock last season and comes up with the Phillies. Hal Lee, another Philly recruit who came from the Robins, was at Mississippi College.

Oliver Hunt, recalled by the St. Louis Cardinals from Houston, played at Texas A. and M. from 1924 to 1926.

Crescent A. C. Wins Class C Team Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The Crescent Athletic Club won the metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship yesterday afternoon, when the final playoff was staged on the courts of the Park Avenue Squash Club. It was by the narrowest of margins, however, as Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, its final opponent, led at three matches to one, and only after the hardest sort of play were the New Moon seven able to come through victorious, 4 to 3.

This is the first year that the Bayside Club has been in the league, and its players were unknown to fame before the start of the season. But its victory over City Athletic Club in the opening match of the season showed its strength, and though it had to play off with City Athletic Club to settle the second group championship, last week, it came through victorious then, and so became eligible to encounter the new champions, which had disposed of Essex Club of Newark, also a newcomer this season, in the semifinal playoff.

R. W. Hill, Thomas Flynn, and A. M Elliott were the winners for Bayside, while Crosby A. Allison turned in an early victory for Crescent, of which he is the captain.

But the tide began to turn when the two leaders, Theodore H. Hendrickson, for Crescent, and George Abbott, for Bayside, both unbeaten this season, encountered each other. After each had won a game, Hendrickson settled down to his finest play, and with his service working perfectly, ran out the third game for victory at 15—8, 8—15, 15—2.

Donald Lawson contributed the next Crescent victory, when he came from behind after trailing in each game, 0—4 in the first and 0—8 in the second, to win each game in turn at 15—4, 15—12. Then J. A. Schwarz Jr., the left-handed discovery of Jimmy Reid, the Crescent coach, clinched his team's victory by defeating H. Gordon Smith Jr., after an exhausting battle, 15—10, 15—11, on the upstairs court, which is warmer than the others. He was three times at match point in the second game, before he could win the match, and served a double fault, one of the rarest events in the game, on the first occasion. The summary:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 4, BAYSIDE LAWN TENNIS CLUB 3

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated George Abbott, Bayside, 15—8, 8—15, 15—2.

Crosby A. Allison, Crescent, defeated J. W. Wiley, Bayside, 15—7, 15—12.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated William Hoffman, Bayside, 15—4, 15—12.

R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, 7—15, 15—4, 18—15.

Thomas Flynn, Bayside, defeated W. T. Hanley, Crescent, 15—12, 15—11.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated H. G. Smith Jr., Bayside, 15—10, 15—11.

A. M. Elliott, Bayside, defeated Daniel J. Tobin, Crescent, 15—11, 15—11.

WHITE NAMED ALBRIGHT COACH

READING, Pa., Jan. 27—Dr. J. Warren Klein, chairman of the Albright College athletic council, yesterday announced the selection of Frank Davis White of Lebanon as the Albright football coach, to succeed Alvin P. Julian, who resigned last November. White, who is now director of athletics at Fleetwood High, was quarterback of the Albright eleven coached by Julian for four years prior to graduating in 1928, and is a three-letter man. Two assistants, John F. Smith of Harrisburg and James A. Snyder of Reading, former Albright football stars, who assisted Coach Julian last season, were reengaged for the coming season.

LATE ENTRANT WINS MEDAL

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—C. W. Kittleman, an eleventh hour entry from Greenville, Miss., walked away with the qualifying medal in the annual Lake Worth golf tournament yesterday. Kittelman turned in a 72, three over par, to come in one stroke ahead of Arthur (Ducky) Yates, Rochester, N. Y., defending champion, who was tied with R. P. Ellis, Bridgeport, Conn.

ARROWS TAKE MURRAY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Leo P. Murray, formerly of the Providence ice hockey team, has joined the Philadelphia Arrows and will play against New Haven here tonight. Recently Murray has been playing with the Detroit Olympics, although he was the property of Providence.

WOLVERINES SCORE EASY VICTORY, 40-22

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 27—The University of Michigan basketball five avenged for a recent defeat at the hands of Ohio State University, as the Wolverines overwhelmed the Buckeyes in a "Big Ten" game here last night, 40 to 22.

After the first 10 minutes of the struggle in which the score was tied four times, Michigan drew away from Ohio State, reached the half with a margin of 15 to 10 and continued to pile up a commanding lead all during the second period.

With the game safely won, Coach G. F. Veenker sent in an entirely new team of Michigan substitutes during the last eight minutes of the contest.

Ohio State was unable to penetrate the Wolverine defense, and made most of their baskets on long shots. There were three scoring stars in the Wolverine lineup. N. J. Daniels '32 added to his leadership of the Big Ten scorers by collecting 12 points. R. F. Altenhof '33 moved into the runnerup position to Daniels in the Conference with 11 points, while D. H. Eveland '33 added nine points to the Michigan total.

L. G. Hinchman '33 was lost to Ohio State with four personals, while H. W. Mattison '33, substitute guard, led the Buckeyes in scoring with five points.

MICHIGAN	OHIO STATE
Eveland, Hudson, lf	rg, Larkins, Mattison
Petrie, Weiss, Root, rf	lg, Hoffer, Gardner
Daniels, Garner, c	c, Fesler
Altenhof, Ricketts, lg	rf, Lively, Ervins, Russell
Williamson, Tessmer, rg	lf, Hinchman, Wrigley

Score—University of Michigan 40, Ohio State University 22. Goals from floor—Daniels 5, Eveland 4, Altenhof 3, Weiss 3 for Michigan; Mattison 2, Hoffer, Fesler, Ervin, Lively, Hinchman for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Altenhof 5, Daniels 2, Petrie 2, Eveland for Michigan; Hinchman 2, Lively 2, Larkins, Ervin, Wrigley, Mattison for Ohio State. Referee—Bolster. Umpire—Miller.

BOSTON HAS BEATEN QUAKERS 11 STRAIGHT

The Boston Bruins have another opportunity to increase their present lead of three points over the Chicago Black Hawks tonight at the Boston Garden by defeating the Philadelphia Quakers in their National Hockey League encounter. The Quakers have been defeated three times this season by the Bruins and excepting in the first contest, played in Philadelphia, which was won by the locals 4 to 3. Boston has won easily. The other two scores were, 8 to 0 here in Boston Dec. 25, and 4 to 2 last Saturday in Philadelphia.

The Quakers, formerly the Pittsburgh Pirates, have not won a game from the Bruins since Feb. 14, 1929 and since then the locals have won exactly 11 straight. In all 11 games the Bruins have been held to less than three goals only once, Feb. 19, 1929, when the string started with a 1-to-0 victory.

Manager Cooper Smeaton is not getting much satisfaction out of the season as far as victories are concerned for the team has won only two and tied one out of 27 games played. It is Smeaton's plan, however, to build up a team of youngsters for the future and in almost every game of late the Quakers have shown progress. The Bruins will play without "Dutch" Gainor, veteran left wing, and will start a line composed of Galbraith on left wing, Chapman in center and Hal Darragh on right wing.

WEST INDIES CRICKETERS WIN

NEWCASTLE, New South Wales, Jan. 27 (AP)—Thanks largely to the great batting of Constantine, the touring West Indies cricket team yesterday scored a brilliant victory over a team from the combined country of New South Wales by an innings and one run. It was West Indies' second victory in its Australian tour, the first being against Queensland. Continuing the unfinished innings of Jan. 24, the West Indies team made 399 runs, of which Constantine batted in 149 in 99 minutes; Headly 65 and Sealy 60, not out. New South Wales then went to the stumps to score 251 in its first innings, but could only muster 147 in the second and lost the match. Constantine proved himself as able a bowler as he was a batter, taking five wickets for only 24 runs and dismissing the last man 20 minutes before time was up.

FORMER WOMEN'S CHAMPION TIED

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 27—Mrs. Helen B. Stetson of Philadelphia, former women's United States golf champion, made an auspicious start yesterday in defense of her Bellesair January tournament laurels by tieing for the qualifying medal with Mrs. Norman P. Rood of Wilmington, Del. The comedalists turned in cards of 85 for the 18-hole round played over the No. 3 course of the Bellesair Country Club.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

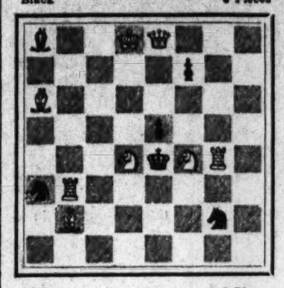
Michigan 40, Ohio State 22.
Missouri 22, Oklahoma 14.
Washington 31, Oregon State 22.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1273
By C. Mansfield

Black 6 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1274
By G. Heathcote

Black 12 Pieces

White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

Both of these are from a group of 140 submitted by world-famous composers to celebrate the jubilee of the British Chess Magazine.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1271. R-Q8 Four valve variations produced by one black valve (four-fold single valve).

No. 1272. 1. Q-R5 P-Kt3(Kt)
2. K-Kt5 Kt-B6
QxB mate
1. P-Kt8(Q)
2. R-Q2ch
1. Kt-K16
2. Q-B3ch

Note the consecutive valve in the first variation.

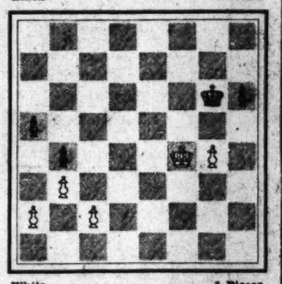
End-Game No. 27. 1 (Black) P-QB4, PxP; 2 P-Q5, K-B3; 3 PxP, K-K3; 4 P-Kt5, K-Q3; 5 PxP, KxP; 6 K-Q2, P-R4; 7 K-B3, P-R5; 8 P-B3! and Black must win. The variations are not difficult. An instructive ending.

END-GAMES

Here is another instructive pawn ending, submitted by W. J. Gorfine of Chicago. In spite of the fact that White is a pawn ahead, his only way of winning lies in a carefully computed sacrificial maneuver.

End-Game No. 28
Author Unknown

Black 4 Pieces



White White to play and win 5 Pieces

NOTES

J. R. Capablanca, former world's champion, will break all records for simultaneous play when he meets 200 opponents at the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York City, on Lincoln's Birthday. Not 200 individual games, for that would be almost impossible, but 50 games with teams of four consulting will be the Cuban's feat. It is expected that representatives of New York chess clubs will make up the majority of these teams, but invitations have also been sent college chess teams.

A problem-solving contest will be conducted concurrently with the 50 consultation games, under the general direction of K. S. Howard, well-known composer and director of the problem division of the National Chess Federation.

A match of 14 games is now being played at Semmering between Dr. Tartakower, Parisian expert, and M. Sultan Khan, British champion.

The two games which follow are from the Hastings tournament just concluded.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Tylor White	Yates Black	Tylor White	Yates Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 PxP	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Kt-QR4	Q-R4
3 P-QB4	P-QK3	21 B-B2	QR-Q
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	22 P-QKt4	Q-R3
5 P-K3	B-K2	23 Kt-K5	Q-Q3
6 Kt-B3	Castles	24 R-K	Kt-R4
7 R-B	P-B3	25 B-Kt3	B-Q4
8 P-QR3(a)	P-QKt3	26 R-B6!?(d)	Kt(R4)-B5!
9 PxP	KPxP	27 BxKt	KtxB
10 B-Q3	B-Kt2	28 Q-R6(e)	QxR!!(f)
11 Castles	P-QB4(b)	29 KtxQ	B-B
12 PxP	R-K	30 QxBch	KxQ
13 B-Kt	Kt-B	31 R-KB and White lost through exceeding the time limit. White's game is quite hopeless.	
14 Q-B2	Kt-R5(c)		
15 KR-Q	P-Q5!(c)		
16 Q-B5	P-Kt3		
17 Q-R3	Kt-Kt3		
18 B-R6	Q-Kt3		

NOTES BY D. H. MUGRIDGE

(a) Inasmuch as Black has already posted his B on K2, there seems no immediate reason for this.

(b) Mr. Yates still plays the same type of defense that he employed 20 years ago! It suffers from the well-known weakness of the "hanging pawns" on Q4 and QB4. But, as the present game shows, these may sometimes be turned to advantage.

(c) With this well-timed move, Black casts off passivity and obtains embarrassing counter-play. White, in attempting to combine positional play with a king's side attack, is trying for too much.

(d) A most ingenious combination, but Black discovers its flaw. If Black takes the R with the B, White plays 27 KtxBP!!, KxKt; 28 BxKtch, K-B3; 29 Q-R4ch and mates next move. If 27 . . . Q moves, White regains his material, plus a P and a strong attack.

(e) And now, if BxR; 29 KtxBP; or if Q-Kt3; 29 QxKt.

(f) This beautiful counter-combination instantly demolishes the White game. Both players are to be thanked for this spirited game.

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE TO QP GAME

Winter White	Sultan Khan Black	Winter White	Sultan Khan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 Q-Kt3ch	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 B-K6ch(l)	K-R2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	26 Q-R3ch	K-Kt3
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	27 BxQP	Kt-Q5
5 PxP	Kt-B3	28 Q-Kt4ch	K-R3
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	29 BxKt	PxB
7 B-Q2	KtxQBP	30 Q-R4ch	K-Kt3
8 Q-B2	P-B4(a)	31 RxP	Kt-K3
9 P-KKt3	Castles	32 B-K5ch	K-B2
10 B-Kt2	P-Q3	33 Q-R5ch	K-B3
11 R-Q(b)	P-K4	34 KR-Q	R-KR
12 P-QR3	BxKt	35 Q-Kt4	RxR
13 BxB	Q-B2	36 RxR	Q-K4
14 Castles	P-Kt3(c)	37 R-Q6ch	K-B2
15 Q-Q2	B-Kt5(d)	38 B-Q3	P-QKt4(j)
16 P-Kt4	Kt-R5(e)	39 BxP	P-Kt4
17 B-QR	QR-Q	40 B-B4ch	K-B
18 Q-B3(f)	Kt-Kt3	41 R-Q6ch	K-Kt2
19 Kt-Kt5!	B-B4	42 RxR	KxR
20 B-K4	P-KR3(g)	43 Q-R5ch	K-Kt3
21 BxB	PxKt	44 Q-B7ch	K-R
22 PxP	KtPxP	45 Q-B3ch	Resigns
23 P-B5!	Kt-B(h)		

(a) First played by Nimzowitsch in his memorable win from Bogoljubow at San Remo, 1930.

(b) This hits at the basic weakness of the Black game. White's pressure on the Q-file is an important factor in his victory.

(c) This petty demonstration is premature, as the sequel shows. Better is B-Kt3.

(d) Black chooses to complicate matters, well realizing that the immediately safe course PxP would accentuate White's positional advantage.

(e) Not Kt-R5 on account of Q-Q5ch. If the Kt retreats, White wins the QP.

(f) And now the weakness of Black's fourteenth move is clear. The K-side threat leaves White with a decided superiority.

(g) Compelled, for if BxB, 20 QxB, P-Kt3; 21 Kt-Kt5!

(h) If PxP; 24 PxP, Kt-B; 25 Q-Kt3ch, and if K-R; 23 Q-R3ch, B-Kt6!

(i) If 25 RxP, Q-B2!

(j) Merely putting off the evil hour; Black can resign here with an easy conscience.

Seven Rifle Teams Entered in League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27—Rifle teams of seven colleges are entered in the New England Intercollegiate League, which will get under way the week ending Feb. 7 and continue for seven weeks. The league is one of five sectional intercollegiate leagues being conducted by the National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C.

Announcement has also been made at the headquarters of the Rifle Association that March 28 has been definitely fixed for the rifle matches by which will be decided the United States collegiate rifle team championship. College teams that will compete for the title on that day will shoot at any one of four selected ranges: United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; Commonwealth Armory, Boston, and University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

The seven teams entered in the New England League are Cooper Union Institute of Technology, New York; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; Boston University College of Business Administration, Boston; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.; Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

The other four rifle leagues being conducted by the National Rifle Association are the Eastern States League with eight teams; Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio League with eight teams; Middle Atlantic States League with eight teams; and Missouri Valley League with nine teams. After each match, the teams will send their targets to the National Rifle Association where the targets will be scored and results telegraphed promptly to the various teams. The course of fire is 10 shots for each of the 10 team members from prone, kneeling and standing positions, the five high scores to count as the team score.

The schedule of each team in the New England League, as announced by L. Q. Bradley, manager of the competition division of the National Rifle Association, follows, the matches of each team being given in order of the weeks they are to be fired:

Boston University—Norwich, Rensselaer, Cooper, M. I. T., open, Connecticut A. C., Worcester Poly.

Worcester Polytechnic—Rensselaer, Norwich, open, Cooper, Connecticut A. C., M. I. T., Boston University.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Open, Cooper, Connecticut A. C., Boston, Rensselaer, Worcester, Norwich.

Norwich University—Boston, Worcester, Rensselaer, Connecticut A. C., Cooper, open, M. I. T.

Connecticut Agricultural College—Cooper, open, M. I. T., Norwich, Worcester, Boston University, Rensselaer.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—Worcester, Boston University, Norwich, open, M. I. T., Cooper, Connecticut A. C.

Cooper Union Institute—Connecticut A. C., M. I. T., Boston University, Worcester, Norwich, Rensselaer, open.

WASHINGTON FIVE KEEPS SLATE CLEAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 27—University of Washington kept its slate clean in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference basketball race by defeating Oregon State College here last night, 31 to 23.

The first half was a battle all the way between two teams with an entirely different style of play. Washington used a fast-breaking offense, while the local team used a careful, percentage system of attack. The score at half time was 15 to 11 in favor of Washington.

E. C. Lewis '33 and Kenneth Fagans '32 of the Beavers, were kept on the sidelines at the start of the second half and the Huskies took advantage of the tip-off and ran up a safe lead of 31-to-18 by the middle of the period. At this point, a whole team of substitutes took the floor for Washington and the Beavers staged a rally for five points before the whistle blew.

Kline R. Swygard '33, of Washington, led the scoring with 12 points. R. B. Ballard '31, Oregon States' veteran forward, was the big point winner for the Beavers with 10.

WASHINGTON	OREGON STATE
Swygard, Perry, lf	rg, Merrill, Thomas
Fuller, Nelson, rf	lg, Grayson, Drager
Swanson, Nordstrom, c	c, Lewis, Lyman
Cairney, Garitsch, lg	rf, Ballard
West, Neff, rg	lf, Fagans

Score—University of Washington 31, Oregon State College 23. Goals from floor—Swygard 5, Swanson 4, Fuller 2, Cairney 2, West for Washington; Ballard 4, Lewis 2, Lyman 2, Fagans 2 for Oregon State. Goals for fouls—Swygard 2, Fuller for Washington; Ballard 2, Fagans for Oregon State. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—Stanley Riddle.

BRITISH BOWLERS ARRIVE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A team of British lawn bowlers arrived at this port yesterday in the Cunard liner Lancastria. The players will journey to St. Petersburg, Fla., where on Feb. 24 they will meet an American team for the international trophy presented by Charles J. Fox for competition between the United States and Great Britain. The British team's arrival marks the fourth annual visit for the trophy competition. T. W. A. Hayward of the Balham Bowling Club of Surrey is captain of the visitors, and David Smallwood of the Tunbridge Wells Bowling Club is vice-captain. The other members of the squad are: Albert Male, Benjamin Brodie, E. J. Davey, F. W. Goodliffe, Samuel Jones, H. M. Repuke, Peter MacCallum, Hugh Ogilvie, and H. W. Stening.

TO SOUND OUT HARVARD GRADS

Ernest W. Soucy, Harvard '16, has been appointed by the Harvard Club of Boston to sound out the existing feeling among Harvard graduates regarding the organization of a crew among the number of veteran oarsmen, now members of the club. Although plans cannot be made definitely just yet, it is supposed that the crew would be housed in one of the university boathouses, which already owe much to the generous contributions from Harvard alumni. It is understood that Union Boat Club members would welcome such a Harvard graduate crew for competitive reasons.

HENRY C. FOWNES 2D MEDALIST

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 27 (AP)—Henry C. Fownes 2d, son of the former United States amateur champion, William C. Fownes Jr., Pittsburgh, yesterday won the qualifying round of the twenty-seventh annual St. Valentine's men's golf tournament. His medal score was 78, made up of two 39s. Another Pittsburgher, Robert G. Morrison, a fellow-member of Oakmont Country Club, came in second to Fownes, with an 81, one stroke better than James T. Hunter, North Adams, Mass., defending champion and 1930 medalist.

IOWA SWIMMING OUTLOOK GOOD

Five Major 'I' Winners Return to 1931 Hawkeye Tank Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 24—Prospects for a strong swimming team at the University of Iowa this season are being whipped into shape by Coach David Armbruster, as the Hawkeyes' first meet with Minnesota at Minneapolis Feb. 6 approaches.

Five major "I" men from last year, supplemented by a coterie of fast sophomores and minor award winners, are in line for positions on the 1931 Old Gold tank team.

Most outstanding of all is Wentworth W. Lobdell '32, fancy diving champion in the "Big Ten" last year and runner-up in the National Collegiate A. A. competition. K. M. Smith '33 and R. E. Thompkins '33 are two sophomore divers who may win points. Lobdell has been appointed acting captain for the first two meets.

Eight fast freestylers, all of whom are also candidates for honors in individual events, have been singled out by Coach Armbruster as possibilities for his 400-yard relay team.

McGuire Fastest in 100 Yards

Although the list includes three major letter winners, J. M. McGuire '33 is considered the fastest 100-yard man. The others are W. S. McCulley '32, R. A. Mohl '32, S. J. Nielson '33, M. F. Mitvalsky '33, G. H. Snell '32, H. S. Haskins Jr. '33, and J. I. Bagon '32.

McCulley, who placed fourth in the 440-yard freestyle at the Western Conference championships last year, is the outstanding candidate in that event. His main competition will come from M. E. Naylor '32, minor award winner last year, R. G. Janss '33 and W. B. Ross '33.

E. R. Evans '31, star in the 220-yard breaststroke for two seasons, is expected to hold his position. However, his university record in the event has been tied by B. W. Meyer '33, and G. A. Ammann '32 is another strong contender.

Mohl, veteran letterman, will compete with two sophomores for the 150-yard backstroke position. The sophomores are R. L. Bodine '33 and B. N. Carson '33.

Freshman Captain in 100

Tryouts so far indicate that McGuire will receive preference over Snell, letterman last year, in the 100-yard freestyle. Nielson, captain of the freshman team last year, will also compete in this event.

In the 300-yard medley, McGuire or Nielson will probably swim the 100-yard freestyle, Evans will swim the 100-yard breaststroke, and Mohl will probably be picked for the 100-yard backstroke. McCulley, Mohl, McGuire, Haskins and Janss are candidates in the 220-yard freestyle event.

The water polo team will be selected from various sprinters. Coach Armbruster is not yet ready to say who will receive preference in the personnel of the team.

Four Western Conference meets, one non-Conference meet, and two championship affairs appear on the Iowa schedule, which follows:

Feb. 6—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 7—Carleton at Northfield; 13—Northwestern at Iowa City; 21—Chicago at Chicago; 27—Wisconsin at Iowa City.

March 13 and 14—Western Conference championships at Ann Arbor, Mich.; 27 and 28—National Collegiate A. A. championships at Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	8	6	6	30	30	22
Portland	8	5	6	31	27	21
Seattle	7	6	6	34	26	20

RESULT JAN. 26

Vancouver 4, Seattle 3.

VANCOUVER REGAINS LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, Jan. 27—With the wildest scoring burst on the local ice this season, Vancouver's Lions shot into the leadership of the Pacific Coast Hockey League with a 4-to-3 victory over Seattle's Eskimos last night. Vancouver greeted the visitors with a three-goal rally in the first period, fought Seattle's comeback and tallied the winning score in the third session. Osmundson's stick accounted for two goals before the game was six minutes old. On a combination he took Jerwa's pass to find the net, and then skated down himself for another. Arnott climaxed the burst by converting Pettinger's pass. Seattle got going in the second period. Anderson hooked a pass from Walker to score midway through the period. From the faceoff Savage shot another goal after pretty stick handling. Carr got the winning goal all alone after three minutes of play in the third. The Eskimos fought valiantly and Bellefeuile handled Savage's pass nicely to meet the puck, but the rally fell one short of a tie.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	8	1	3	37	29	17
Niagara Falls	6	2	4	38	25	14
Guelph	5	2	5	29	31	12
Kitchener	4	2	6	27	45	10
Stratford	5	0	7	34	33	10
Oshawa	4	1	7	27	39	9

RESULTS JAN. 26

Stratford 4, Guelph 3.
Niagara Falls 4, Oshawa 1.
Galt 6, Kitchener 1.

BULLEN WINS MEDAL WITH AN 80

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 27—Richard Bullen of Morocco carried off the medal with a score of 80 in the La Gorce-Bayshore golf championship over the La Gorce Golf Club course here yesterday. Kenneth Berry of Miami was one stroke behind, and Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., tied Lloyd Newman of Buffalo for third place at 83.

KLAUBER DEFEATS COSGROVE

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gene Klauber of Chicago defeated Joe Cosgrove of New York, 40 to 30, in the opening match of the eastern open three-cushion billiard tournament last night. The game went 55 innings Klauber's high run was 7, Cosgrove's 3. Ten players will compete in the tournament, a round-robin affair.

PHILLIES PURCHASE ARLETT

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—Russell "Buzz" Arl

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

French Riviera

The MAJESTIC

that hotel with the fashionable sport touch, and under the same management, opens December 1 at

NICE

Private garage, Pompeian baths, and many other surprises have been added. It is perfect, but not prohibitive in price.

All the delightful, sunny year around

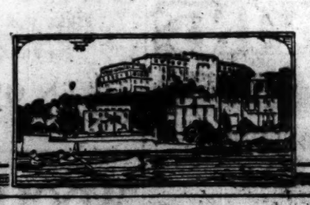
LE PROVENCAL HOTEL

is open at

JUAN-LES-PINS

—the resort on the French Riviera. It has an air, has this peninsula of pines and palms and glorious beaches.

This Hotel is noted for its distinguished cuisine.



Italy

What do you know of beauty if you do not know

TUSCANY

FLORENCE—SIENA—PISA—PISTOIA—PRATO—LUCA—SAN GIMIGNANO—VOLTERRA *are names dear to the heart of every tourist*

The imposing Thermal Establishments of Montecatini and the fashionable sea beach of Viareggio complete the attraction of

The Garden of Italy

FULL INFORMATION GIVEN FREE AT THE TUSCAN FEDERATION FOR THE TOURIST TRAFFIC, 6 VIA VECCHIETTI, FLORENCE. ASK FOR OUR PAMPHLET ON TUSCANY GIVEN FREE.

ROME

Wallace Services

3 Piazza Barberini Tel. 41-148, 44981
Tourist Service and Real Estate
Public Stenographers
The right office for you.

London

London West End Hotels

HOTEL SOMERSET
Adj. Selfridges, Orchard Street, W. (200 rooms & suites)

HOTEL QUEBEC
Marble Arch (100 rooms), Hyde Park

HOTEL SEYMOUR
15 Seymour Street (150 rooms) Portman Sq., W. 1

The Managers will be pleased to send Tariff on request.

Opposite the British Museum

THACKERAY HOTEL

GREAT RUSSELL STREET
LONDON, W. C. 1
First Class Temperance Hotel
200 Rooms Modern Arrangements
COMFORT REFINEMENT
Hot & Cold Water and Electric Fires in All Bedrooms
Bedroom, Breakfast & Attendance from 8/6 per night
Inclusive Terms on Application
Telegrams: Thackeray, London

CURZON HOTEL and RESTAURANT

CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR
LONDON, W., ENGLAND
Under entirely New Management

Half a minute from a Christian Science church. One of London's premier hotels, peacefully situated within a stone's throw of principal shops and amusements. Real luxurious comfort without ostentation. MODERATE TERMS. Telephone in all rooms. Write for full particulars and illustrated tariff.

Phone Grosvenor 2600 (6 lines)
Telegrams: "Curzon Hotel" London

London

Hotel Belgravia

GROSVENOR GARDENS,
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

All bedrooms (250) and suites fitted hot and cold running water, telephone, heating.
FREE GOLF RESTAURANT

Open to the public and famous for its cuisine and service combined with a Moderate Tariff.

SIMLA HOTEL

PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel. 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens. Accessible to all parts; hot & cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day. 3 to 8 gns. per week.

14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2478

England

Torquay Hydro Hotel

DADDY HOLE PLAIN
Modern Garage
Hot and cold water throughout.
Telephone 2207 'Grams: "Hydrotel"
Write for illustrated Brochure.

Austria

VIENNA
Hotel Bristol
The leading house
Hotel Hammerand
Distinguished family hotel

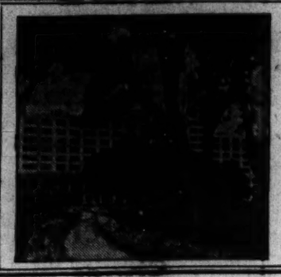
You Can Plan Your

Trips and Tours

from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mississippi



Edgewater Gulf Hotel

On the Mississippi Gulf Coast
BETWEEN BILOXI AND GULFPORT
P. O. Address: Edgewater Park, Miss.
Open November to May
American Plan
Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Riding, etc.
Thomas Burns, Resident Manager
Under Same Management as

Edgewater Beach Hotel

On Lake Michigan
5300 BLOCK, SHERIDAN ROAD
CHICAGO
W. M. Devey, Managing Director

New York City

"TRULY...*a fine hotel*"

HOTEL VICTORIA

7th Avenue *at* 51st Street, New York
A luxurious room with Bath, Shower, Radio and Servidor...Single $3-$4...Double $4-$6
ALSO SUITES AND SAMPLE ROOMS
Special Permanent Rates ROY MOULTON, *Manager*

SALE!

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO IN A DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM *at the* USUAL SINGLE RATE

$3.00 to $5.00 daily

HOTEL PICCADILLY

45th ST. WEST OF B'WAY
New York

Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates
Attractive lounges

Rooms with Running Water
Single 2.00, 2.25
Double, 2 persons 2.50
Rooms with Private Bath
Single 2.50, 3.00, 3.25
Double 2 persons 3.00, 3.50, 4.00
No Higher Rates
Excellent Restaurant

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON

29 East 29th St.
30 East 30th St.
New York City

Write for Special Weekly Rates

NEW YORK'S NEW HOTEL

LINCOLN

1400 ROOMS BATHS
$3-5 For One $4-7 For Two
EIGHTH AVE., 44TH TO 45TH STS.
TIMES SQUARE
TELEPHONE LACKAWANNA 1400

A Broadway Paradox

The Hotel Woodward

Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK

Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.

RATES MOST REASONABLE

The Parkside

Eighteen Gramercy Park South
A RESIDENCE HOTEL
Just 20th Street on Irving Place
GRAMERCY 6000

San Francisco

THE CLIFT

SAN FRANCISCO

STEWART HOTEL

Location - Convenience
Comfort - Good Meals
Moderate Rates
SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO

Columbia Hotel
411 O'Farrell Street
Corner Taylor
Very Moderate Rates
Daily—Weekly
Monthly
Friendly Management of Willis Hershey.

Hotel Californian

TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
Exquisitely appointed with every requisite of finer living. Christian Science church in same block. 935 Geary Apts. under same management.
SAN FRANCISCO

Los Angeles

New Hotel Lankershim

7th and Broadway
Los Angeles
Completely Remodeled and Refurnished
CAFE AND GARAGE
Rates $1.50 to $7.00 per day
W. W. WHITECOTTON, Proprietor
FRANK WISHON, Manager

HOTEL SOUTHLAND LOS ANGELES

FLOWER AT SIXTH
"Your Other Home"
QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
Rates $1.50 to $3.00—No Higher
A. W. TOWNSEND, Manager

California

Hotel Claremont

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
40 minutes from San Francisco via electric train and ferry—every 20 minutes.
C. C. GILLUM, Manager

Santa Maria Inn

SANTA MARIA, CALIF.
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Every room with bath.

New York State

Hotel Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
A hotel of prestige and distinction. 600 rooms, each outside, with bath, servidor and circulating ice water. $3.00 up.

The Dean House

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates
Phone Mahopac 373

Mississippi

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI
THE RIVIERA

ON THE BEACH
Convenient to All Amusements
All Rooms with Bath
Popular Prices

Louisiana

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF MONITOR READERS DURING ITS 20 CONSTRUCTIVE YEARS OF ADVERTISING IN THE MONITOR.
SERVICE IMPERATIVE
ALFRED S. ARMS & Co., Ltd.

Atlantic City

The TRAYMORE Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Travel

Fine, Fast Thru Service

The Wabash Railway offers unexcelled thru service between the following cities:

Chicago and— St. Louis, Detroit, New York City, Buffalo, Decatur (Ill.), Hot Springs (Ark.), Quincy (Ill.).

St. Louis and— Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Detroit and— Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Buffalo, New York City, Evansville (Ind.), South Bend (Ind.), Cincinnati (O.), Atlanta (Ga.), Tampa (Fla.).

Kansas City and St. Louis, Detroit, Ft. Wayne

No matter where you are going, any Wabash representative will gladly furnish accurate travel information—or write to

H. E. WATTS
Passenger Traffic Manager
Wabash Railway, St. Louis

WABASH

EUROPE

AT THE COST OF AN ORDINARY VACATION!

A wide variety of travel—escorted or independent tours—prearranged routes or go as your please—itineraries include Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, North Cape, Russia, Mediterranean. Economical or Luxury Tours. Complete Tours from $298 up. Motor and Airplane travel.

Cook's Travellers' Cheques

SEND FOR EUROPEAN TOUR BOOKLETS

THOS. COOK & SON
587 Fifth Avenue, New York, and Branches.

NORWAY DIRECT

Shortest and convenient route with connections to
Sweden Denmark Germany
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to
NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE
22 Whitehall Street, New York

Lail's Auto Livery

U-Drive-Cars
Late Models All Makes
TUcker 7770
MAdison 4175
746 South Hope
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

AUSTRALIA

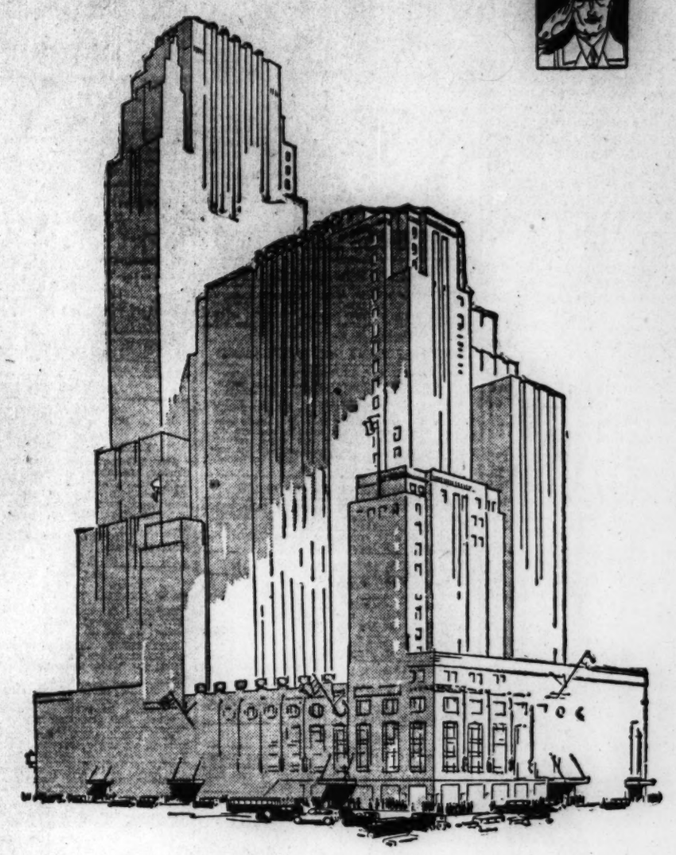
SUVA,
HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND
The Well Equipped Royal Mail Steamers
"NIAGARA".....Feb. 4, Apr. 1, May 27
"AORANGI".....Mar. 4, Apr. 29
"MONOWAI".....June 24
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
For fares, etc., apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 405 Boylston St., Boston, or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Minnesota

To live here is to add a charming background to your visit to Saint Paul and The Land of Ten Thousand Lakes. Cuisine to tempt the most jaded appetite, service that anticipates desires. One of the famous Black Hawk Hotels. 300 outside rooms, each with bath. Rates as low as $3.00.

HOTEL SAINT PAUL
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

Ohio



Cincinnati's Newest Hotel

« NOW OPEN »

Cincinnati presents to America The St. Nicholas Plaza, an achievement in hotel construction and management that is destined to make Cincinnati famous throughout the world.

The home of the St. Nicholas Plaza is the largest building between New York and Chicago, a soaring forty-eight story edifice extending an entire block in the very heart of Cincinnati. It is a building so magnificently proportioned and so richly appointed that the Nation regards it as one of its architectural treasures.

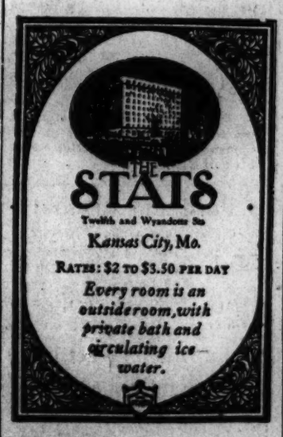
A FEW OF THE FEATURES

All outside rooms—60% of them $3, $3.50, and $4. Provision also made, for the first time in hotel history, for twin-bed rooms with twin baths. • Four-station radio, running ice water, bath and shower in every room. • Twenty-six Private Dining Rooms of All Periods. • Seven separate restaurants. Prices to meet every requirement. • Six to nine-room Parisian studio apartments. • 1,100-car electric-parking garage in building. You take key to your car with you. • Three entire floors of sample rooms—wide range of sizes. • Hall of Mirrors for conventions and functions. Exhibit space in connection. • • • • • • • •

St. Nicholas Plaza

JOSEPH REICHL PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
CINCINNATI

Kansas City, Mo.



THE STATS

Twelfth and Wyandotte Sts
Kansas City, Mo.
RATES: $2 TO $3.50 PER DAY
Every room is an outside room, with private bath and circulating ice water.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Bellerive

KANSAS CITY'S most exclusive Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Accommodations.
ARMOUR & WARWICK
T. H. BRADY, Manager

Washington, D. C.

Burlington Hotel

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 330 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra.
Large Room, Private Bath, $3

IN CINCINNATI
The Greater Hotel Gibson
Offers the Ultra in Modern Hotel Convenience.
HOTEL GIBSON
C. C. SCHIFFELER, Managing Director
1000 Rooms $3.00 and up

St. Louis, Mo.

IN THE SHIP LANES

ONLY through a mutual exchange of thoughts by leading companies in any field may an industry function to best advantage, and based upon this premise the United States Shipping Board has done the American shipping companies a distinct favor in scheduling annually a national conference on the merchant marine. Such a meeting—the fourth of this nature—was held in Washington last week, and was attended by executives of leading companies throughout the United States. It was addressed by a distinguished list of speakers, including members of the Cabinet, United States Senators and Representatives and men in the shipping field itself.

The meeting developed into a general discussion of ways and means to increase patronage and popularity for American flag ships where these operate in competition with foreign flag vessels. Although there might be considered to be the element of "ballyhoo," in endeavoring to bring business to American ships on the basis of patriotism, such a step is, nevertheless, appropriate, in view of the similar efforts by all foreign lines to hold the patronage of their own nationals.

Increasing Traffic

Some speakers based the appeal on patriotism, others on economic grounds, others on the basis of the standard of service which American lines can render. Particularly noticeable was the fact that no one speaker alluded to the need of selling liquor in American ships in order to get business—a step which has been so thoroughly disproved as to have shown shipping men the futility of considering this angle.

Overproduction Afloat

Perhaps the most comprehensive address was that made by Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Line between New York, South America and intermediate islands. Mr. Munson confirmed the theory often emphasized in these columns, that the competitive race in shipbuilding is wholly uneconomic and is leading to diminished earnings, if not to actual economic disaster.

He pointed out that with all the leading nations seeking to place the largest, fastest and most luxurious ships in the trade the inevitable result will be that the large amount of capital invested in these vessels will not show a return on the investment.

He praised the ingenuity shown by the Germans in holding the Bremen and Europa, of the North German Lloyd Line, to a smaller tonnage than those of the Leviathan and Majestic, thus proving that the size of ships need not be greater than those of others in order to capture the cream of the traffic, for that is exactly what the Lloyd Line has done with these two ships.

"Propaganda is needed to bring both freight and passenger business," Mr. Munson said in calling attention to the large percentage of American travelers on foreign ships. In fact, even Ambassadors, Senators and governmental agents use foreign ships frequently. He suggested that lecturers of an expert character be sent through the United States to promote travel by American lines. He also took a definite stand in favor of the Diesel drive as being cheaper on the basis of performance which he had checked, than other types of propulsion. The reduction in propulsion costs were said by him to be a necessary study in marine operation today.

Conference on Shipbuilding

To correct the attempt of all countries to outdo their competitors in building ships, Mr. Munson urged that an international conference be called to curtail the present ambitious plans of various nations. With the capital cost of a new vessel such as the new 70,000-ton Cunarder ranging up to $30,000,000 in Europe, or equal to $50,000,000 for a similar ship built in the United States, it would be an impossibility to show a satisfactory return on the investment, with only four months a year in full operation, Mr. Munson said. Mail contracts, he said, would have to be quadrupled in amount to cover operating costs of these new ships.

United States Shipping

That American shipping companies are determined to make a real drive to awaken Americans to the propriety, as well as the need, of traveling in ships of their own flag is evident. Just what steps this will take is uncertain. Chief officials of various lines, and others, including Kermit Roosevelt, of the Roosevelt Steamship Line; Capt. Robert Dollar, of the Dollar Line; Mr. Munson, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York; Wallace H. White, Representative from Maine; H. B. Walker, president of the American Ship Owners' Association; S. Wallace Dempsey, Representative from New York, and W. J. L. Banham, vice-president of the Otis Elevator Company, contributed their thoughts to the symposium on ways and means to promote traffic for the fast-growing marine.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 29

American Shipper, American Merchant, for London; President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Jan. 30

Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Europa (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Southern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Jan. 31

American Shipper, merican Merchant, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Lancastria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; California, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Halifax, Cherbourg, London; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Hellig Olav, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, on Mediterranean cruise; Carinthia, Cunard, on Mediterranean cruise; Kungsholm, Swedish American, on West Indies cruise; Berlin, North German Lloyd, on West Indies cruise; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, Feb. 3

De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, on Mediterranean cruise.

Wednesday, Feb. 4

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Roma (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Feb. 4

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, Feb. 5

Sierra, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, Feb. 6

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Feb. 7

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

Monday, Feb. 9

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Feb. 7

President Cleveland, American Mail, for Orient; Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Wednesday, Feb. 4

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, for Sydney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 29

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen.

Friday, Jan. 30

Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Roma, N. G. L, from Genoa, Naples.

Saturday, Jan. 31

Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, Feb. 1

Rotterdam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Feb. 2

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen.

Tuesday, Feb. 3

Aquitania, Cunard, from Plymouth, Cobh; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward); Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Wednesday, Feb. 4

America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Aurania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax.

General Classified

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE HOMESTEAD offers cultured home life combined with progressive educational methods: moderate rates include fencing, archery, drama, horseback riding, winter sports. Address MRS. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated. the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected: not a registration bureau: send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily: take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-5, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HIDDEKEL HALL—25 acres, 6 buildings, 125 rooms; a home for Christian Scientists, designed for service to meet the individual need. Including those working out the problem of mental inharmony. MRS. EDITH B. McCLURE, telephone Overland 365, 74th and Santa Fe Trail, Overland Park, Kansas.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—For sale 10-room modern stucco house, large sun porch, unobstructed marine view, double cement garage; a real bargain. Address OWNER, 1904 Titus St.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2124 OCEAN PARKWAY, NEAR AVENUE U STATION—ELEGANT 4-ROOM APARTMENT, ALL LATEST CONVENIENCES, LARGE OPEN PORCH, IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY. CALL FOR APPOINTMENT, DEWEY 9-7419.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.

Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms; $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

NEW YORK CITY, 128 East 38th, near Grand Central Station; attractively furnished one room, private bath; suitable for business person.

CARPENTERS

CABINET-MAKER, carpenter, repairs of all kinds; over 25 years with one firm. C. KNAUER, Midwood 8-1696-J, Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKING

COMPETENT SERVICE FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS

Bring your material, cut, make dress, three afternoons for $5.00. Also cutting and fitting done only; perfect taste and style. "REQUISITUS," the only right and true Individualift Foundation Pattern, fitted in muslin, at reduced rates for the present.

FASHION STUDIO, 233 E. 53rd St., New York City

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED

We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION

Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 8-0845—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 2234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 3991

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 320 Broadway New York City Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 8-2551, New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 3886

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under managment of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 425 Grant Ave., City Line, 2nd Floor—2-family brick house, 6 rooms, bath. Tel. Laurelton 3444.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, local to house moving packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., H. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave. Boston. Asp. 2007, Unl 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, nicely furnished, pleasant and sunny. Room 1609, French Bldg., 561 Fifth Ave., Murray Hill 2-3965.

PART time practitioner's office. Inquire after 2 p. m., Longacre 5-2385, Room 735, 23 West 42nd St., New York City.

ORGANISTS

EXPERIENCED ORGANIST desires church position. New York or vicinity; references. FRANK H. WARNER, Alger Court, Bronxville, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE

A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 726.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike; helpful for rest, study and refreshment; wholesome food; in view of ocean and boardwalk. Tel. 163-J.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING
MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

REAL ESTATE

CHARMING STONE VILLA, Westchester, 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; approximately ½ acre, built on solid rock foundation, surrounded by natural terraces, outcropping rock, beautiful old trees, evergreens, rock garden, lily pool; contains lovely living room, sun room and dining room, library, kitchen, delightful breakfast room overlooking garden on 3 sides; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. EDITH L. SMITH, 60 East 42nd St., N. Y. C. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-5926.

FOR SALE OR WILL RENT FURNISHED 11-ROOM HOUSE, GREAT NECK, L. I., NEAR STATION AND CHURCH. OIL BURNER. 3 BATHS. MAID'S ROOM AND BATH. 2-CAR MOTOR ROOM. BOX C-3, ROOM 1804, 270 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

Modern Dutch Colonial

FOR SALE—Oradell, N. J.—6-room house; sunparlor, breakfast nook and laundry; tiled bath, tiled kitchen, fireplace; real home carefully planned, well constructed; refined homelike atmosphere; plot 64 ft. x 100 ft. This home has our unqualified endorsement. Price $10,500; favorable terms. Inspection cordially invited. No obligation. Write or phone for appointment.

PIONEER REALTY CO.
(Owner's Representatives)
North Hackensack, N. J.
Tel. Hackensack 3-6195

NEWTON HOME Bargain!

Splendid location in Boston's most desirable suburban district. Accessible yet environed by the best. Distinctive in style and completely modern in details; 8 rooms, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen, breakfast room, combination library sun parlor; 2-car heated garage; hot water heat with oil burner; electric refrigeration. Cost owner $35,000 5 years ago. First mortgage $18,000 at 6%. The best offer above $23,000 will buy it, and one need not occupy at once as it is rented at $200 per month till Sept. 1st, showing a temporary 10% investment. For details

SEE US FIRST!

JOHN T. BURNS & SONS, Inc.
342 Commonwealth Ave., Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Centre Newton 1680

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 830

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5800.

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9040

BOSTON, 46 Westland Ave., Suite 42—Two nice light rooms; good heat; comfortable; elevator service; $4 and $5.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two rooms with southern exposure; one with open grate; residential street; hot water heat; private family. Regent 5018.

N. Y. C., Broadway at 111th St.—Southern family have large front room, twin beds, suitable for couple; homelike surroundings; references required. Call Cathedral 9080.

NEW YORK CITY, West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7-7897.

N. Y. C., 83 (B'way)—Double and single rooms, private shower, etc.; southern exposure; very clean, refined surroundings. Trafalgar 7943.

N. Y. C., 103—14 West—Two front rooms, together separate, independent entrance; team; homelike; single room $5. Academy 2-55 ONSEE.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 162nd (Broadway), Apt. 8-A—Cozy room, private bath, $5; private family; elevator. Washington Heights 1099.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, experienced mechanic, all makes of cars, wishes position. Box B-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

POSITION NEEDED—Salesman or clerical; willing and satisfied to any work; highest references. Apply R. C. VAN DER VOORT, 465 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

YOUNG married man of varied experience needs work; $18 weekly. THOS. BROWNING, 82 Daboll Street, Providence, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, trained and experienced, refined young woman wishes position. Call Beacon 6460, Apt. 401-B (Brookline, Mass.).

BOOKKEEPING—Position desired as responsible bookkeeper. MISS LESLIE CRAWFORD, 118 Post Ave., Apt. 5 C, New York City. Phone Lorraine 1112.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable taking entire charge, excellent cook; adults only; anywhere. MISS C. M. BESCHEN, 216 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Hillcrest 5418-M.

COMPETENT compile and type tax returns; working nights; familiar investments, brokerage accounts, etc. Box D-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman desires position as housekeeper or companion for one or two persons; references; vicinity New York. For further information write MRS. J. W. SERGEANT, 109 N. Hermitage Ave., Trenton, N. J.

POSITION wanted by Protestant widow as housekeeper or as companion; references. MRS. GRACE R. CLEVELAND, 200 Lewis St., Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 3 years' experience; reliable, competent, quick; good references. MISS TATE, 225 Howland Ave., Toronto, Ont. Phone Midway 4127.

TO LET—FURNISHED

Hotel Princeton

1277 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
ALLSTON, MASS.

Sunny, pleasant single rooms with or without bath. A few attractive one-, two-, and three-room suites. Excellent dining room. Stadium 8600.

Manager, H. R. Ferguson
(Of the Ferguson Inn, Hyannis)

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Furnished room, kitchenette, Frigidaire; new apartment; business woman preferred; $10 weekly.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of

ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 James Street, North

Buy With Confidence
31 Years in Business

WM. FARRAR & CO., LTD.

We manufacture and sell direct to you at
9 MARKET SQ. 1036 BARTON ST. E.
585 CONCESSION ST. 1331 MAIN ST. E.

"Pure Food Cafeteria"
Headquarters for HOME COOKING and Courteous Service
ONE BLOCK WEST OF THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL

LONDON

(To Help You)

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Metcalf 8518.

• Ford and Lincoln •
Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing.
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing.
Furnaces cleaned and repaired.
235-7 TALBOT ST. Phones Met.832
102 DUNDAS ST. Met.3420

CANADA BREAD
SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE
Phone Your Praises to
Met. 944 W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION

Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream & Creamery Butter

Quality—Service

"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

Smallman & Ingram
Limited

WESTERN ONTARIO'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

The January Clearance Sales, together with Special Promotions, make shopping here worthwhile.

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

J. A. STANLEY
Noted South End Grocer
Chain Store Purchasing Facilities
Extra Complete Stock
Our Motto: *Best value at least cost.*
285 Wortley Road at Briscoe Street
Phone Met. 2131

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 8c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3883-3883

CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY
Have purchased the
H. E. Wheeler Business
We represent 36 largest companies for every form of insurance.
Coote Bldg., Market Lane Met. 2322-M

Builders' Supplies
COAL—COKE
Wm. Woollatt & Sons
Limited
479 GREY STREET Phone Met. 4783

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
8 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries.

THOS. J. REDMAN
UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
Phone Met. 1057 87 Wellington St.
Try our phone service

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario & Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp. LTD.

Chas. Chapman Co.
Loose Leaf Forms and Binders
Office Supplies—Printing
Magazine Binding
91 Dundas St. Met. 370

COWAN HARDWARE
Limited
Our Designs in Cut Glass, Mirrors, Silverware and Cutlery are inviting.
A Pleasure to Serve Motorists from Sarnia, Windsor Chatham to Toronto
"The large store with the large stock"
125-7 Dundas St., also Market Entrance
Phone ★ Met. 3461
Nights etc., H. Crummer, Met. 5853

OTTAWA

Phone Q.3600
B.G. Grabtree Limited
GROCERS
323 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies

Bryson-Graham
Limited
Ottawa's
Favorite Department Store
Established 1870

R. & Rodger and Co.
500 McLEOD STREET
High-Class Groceries
Tel. C. 930

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

The Ottawa Citizen Publishing Company, Ltd. cordially invites Readers of The Christian Science Monitor living in Ottawa and district to subscribe for

The EVENING CITIZEN
the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered

do not delay, start
PRODUCERS' to-day
Milk
Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Phone Queen 630
275 Kent St.
Ottawa

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES of HOSIERY

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 224 Bank St.

MIRBACH'S
239 Slater Street
Authority on Permanent Waving
also
Individual Hair Goods
for Ladies and Gentlemen

Cleghorn & Beattie
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
134 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

DEVLIN'S
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
INSURANCE
Victoria Bldg. Ottawa Queen 800
Limited

TORONTO

Wonderful Variety
GLOVETTE Girdles and Brassieres
for the junior girl or slight figure
GIRDLES 98c to $6.95
BRASSIERES 49c to $2.25
Sold in Toronto
WOOLNOUGH SHOPS
36 BLOOR ST. W. & 323½ YONGE STREET TORONTO

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto

Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing, Shipping and Storing
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
Office and Warehouse
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

J. A. Willoughby
REALTOR
Kent Bldg. Adelaide 0605.
Office LOmbard 3403 Residence HYland 9542

A. T. THOMPSON
PLUMBING and HEATING DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST., WEST Toronto

RAMONA BEAUTY SALON
Phone for appointment Howard 2758
PERMANENT WAVING
Finger waving, marcel and curl
1041 KINGSTON ROAD

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Elgin 1309
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

CAROLYN HEYES
INDIVIDUALITY in CORSETING
Adelaide 8837 18 Temperance St.
Elgin 2088 Telephone Howard 2898

INSURANCE
H. HETHERINGTON
Fire, Automobile, Bonding and All Classes
1310 BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG.

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 Dundas Street, West Toronto
Phone LY 2167

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Foremost Dairy Products

Milk from "Selected Farms"
TORONTO LLoydbrook 1131
Phone HYland 3343

BLAIR-BEACH BEAUTY SHOPPE
COR. YONGE AND HEATH STS.
No. 1 HEATH STREET WEST
1 Block North of St. Clair Open Evenings

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Choose Your
Enna Jettick Shoes
at Simpson's
where stocks are frequently replenished and sales clerks are experienced in fitting.
Priced in Canada $7 to $8
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Limited
SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal
Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7458

BRITISH ISLES

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 89 Victoria Road, Headingley—MRS. OGDEN TAYLOR offers comfortable, refined home to those requiring one; abundant hot water supply. Tel. 51808.

LIVERPOOL, Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—
in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—The Regent Private Residential Hotel; superior board residence, electric lighting, central heating, garage, large garden. 10, 11 & 12, Osborne Road, Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

BRITISH KNITWEAR

STOCKINGS for gentlemen, boys, children, knitted, refooted; orders receive prompt attention. CHETTLE, 97 Highfield Rd., Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BLACKPOOL—WATTS AGENCY, 36 Topping Street. All classes of maids, etc., catered for. Phone 1770.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BLANKETS—White Yorkshire Pure Wool. Guaranteed: 56x86, 21/6; 66x86, 27/6; 72x92, 32/6; 76x96, 35/6. ROWE, 89 Manningham Lane, Bradford.

POST WANTED

LADY, Children's nurse, desires post abroad. East preferred; capable taking entire charge young babies; needlewoman, knitter; excellent references. Box M-467, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

Albany Hotel
LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2, ENG.
Telephone Paddington 7636

Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No extras.

"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

EDINBURGH—Melville Private Hotel, 15 Melville Street, 2 minutes Princes Street and Station. M. DALL. Phone 21390.

FOR quiet & comfort THE ABBOTSFORD HOTEL Russell Square, London; bed, breakfast & bath from 8/6; weekly from £3.13.6.

Hotel Constance
23 & 24 Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London
Very pleasantly situated, overlooking Hyde Park. Midway between two Christian Science churches. Spacious public rooms charmingly furnished. Gas fires in all bedrooms, running hot & cold water now being extended to all. Lift, night porter. Terms from 3½ guineas weekly and from 12/6 per day.
Phone Paddington 8083

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
Under New Management
4 & 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5, London
Near Earls Court Station
Inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week, 10/6 a day
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563

Sevenoaks
ROYAL CROWN HOTEL
Best English Food and Cooking
Quiet, Comfort, Personal Attention.
NIGHT PORTER
Twelve acres grounds
Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tel. 30.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY Edstone Hall Hotel, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire offers the real comforts of a beautiful country home amidst glorious surroundings; hot & cold running water, well heated; ideal winter residence; winter terms from 3 gns. Resident Proprietors MR. & MRS. GEORGE A. GRAVES.

SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL
Promenade; garage 20 cars; central heating; ideally situated. Telegrams "Marine." Phone 4141.

SOUTHPORT—Dunrovan private hotel, gas & electric fires in bedrooms; readers of this paper welcome Tariff PROUDFOOT. Phone 2737.

SOUTHPORT, TALBOT HOTEL
Central Heating, Gas Fires, Comfortable Winter Residence. Telephone 300011.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; good catering; lift; night porter; special winter terms. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

Torquay—BOWDEN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, Croft Road—Lovely sea views facing south; nice garden; sun-room; running water in bedrooms; few minutes from sea; garage (A. A. appointed); terms from 4 gns. Tel. 3867.

THE PUNCHBOWL, HINDHEAD—Delightful old-fashioned Inn (Temperance); good catering; good scenery and air; suitable quiet study.

ENGLAND

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PURCHASE!
IRWINS
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

Phone 2676 Birkenhead
The "Cecil" Hairdressers
59 Woodchurch Lane, Prenton
Permanent Waving, Manicure, Marcel Waving, Shingling, etc.
Coty Preparations
Fully qualified assistants

CHESTER

ENSURE GUARANTEED FOODSTUFFS SUPPLIED BY
Irwins
FRODSHAM ST., CHESTER.

A. E. Baker
FRUITERER GREENGROCER
108 NORTHGATE STREET
Tel. 465

Phone 837
Francis and Sons
We invite you to inspect our SMART and INEXPENSIVE Collection of GOWNS, COATS, TWO PIECE SUITS, JUMPERS, SKIRTS, Etc.
SPECIAL—Made-to-Measure COATS and COSTUMES from £5.5.0.
15 and 17 St. Michael's Row, Chester

RUNCORN

FOR QUALITY AND VALUE
IRWINS
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
40 Church St RUNCORN

STOCKPORT

P. RUSCOE
Specialist in CORSETS & CORSELETS
HOSIERY & GLOVE ESTABLISHMENT
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING
53 PRINCES STREET

WALLASEY

IRWINS
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

DERBYSHIRE

BUXTON

High Class Butcher
Tel 404
Frank Simpson
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MARKET STREET

DERBY

The Central Educational Co. Ltd.
Books, Stationery, Gifts
Wireless, Sports, Toys
Arts and Crafts, etc.
18 ST. PETER'S STREET, DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
MIDLAND DRAPERY CO. Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
GENERAL DRAPERS
WINTER SALE
Now Proceeding
8 to 12. CHURCH STREET Tel. 2568

ARNOLD RILEY
GENERAL CONTRACTOR JOINER, etc.
MARL TERRACE SAW MILLS
Office: 185 Manchester Road, Accrington

MILTON HOLGATE
MEAT PURVEYOR
MILD HOME-CURED BACON
PLAIN or SMOKED
75 Whalley Road, Accrington Tel. 2611
Orders promptly attended to

BLACKBURN

BUTE CAFE
5 EXCHANGE ST. Est. 1894 Phone 6838
Teas—Luncheon Daily—Grills
PARTIES CATERED FOR.

SHEPHERD'S
WINTER SALE
Warm Wool and Velvet Frocks
Also Other Pretty Frocks
Prices and sizes to suit everybody
41 GRANVILLE ROAD, BLACKBURN

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
3, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
39A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9180
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Pld. Life Building Tel. Victor 2702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7260
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3004
ST. LOUIS
1735 Rlway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1002 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

LANCASHIRE

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
DRESSMAKER, COSTUMIER, MILLINER
Specialises in Furs, Aquatite Waterproofs
19 QUEEN STREET Tel.: 3114
BACK REGENT ROAD, BLACKPOOL

PRINTING
By F. TAYLOR & CO.
(Blackpool) Ltd. Tel. 1127

BOLTON

Phone 3553
H. & S. SENIOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Own Materials Made Up TAILORS
35 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Urgent orders at shortest notice

LIVERPOOL

GEORGE HENRY

AND COMPANY LIMITED

Quality for Quality
Liverpool's Lowest Prices—Always
LIVERPOOL

FOR GUARANTEED GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
IRWINS
180 BRANCHES IN THE D

LANCASHIRE

LYTHAM—St. Annes
(Continued)

Shop at IRWINS 75 CLIFTON ST. & 22 THE SQUARE, LYTHAM ST. ANNES. FOODSTUFFS OF GUARANTEED RELIABILITY

W. E. Russell & Co. Ltd.
Sanitary Plumbers, Ironmongers Electrical Engineers, etc.
Wood St. Corner, St. Annes-on-the-Sea LYTHAM ST. ANNES
USE TRIPLEX FIRE GRATES

T. A. INGHAM & SON
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
Try Our Own Boiled Ham
All orders receive prompt attention.
14 St. Albans Road
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Phone 556

MANCHESTER
ENDING FEB. 28th
REDFERN'S ANNUAL SALE
Genuine reductions in all goods (except proprietary lines).
Many oddments in Handbags, Brushes, Sponges, etc., drastically reduced prior to stocktaking.
REDFERN'S
73 MARKET STREET
MANCHESTER

Our good name is our most valuable business asset. Let us make you a suit in one of our new "SANEX" cloths. The extra service you get costs not a penny more.
STEWART & STEWART
Connoisseurs in Clothing
46 DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER

THE New Ford incorporates all the newest ideas in smooth, safe driving. A beautiful and well-appointed car; a luxury at the price of a necessity.
QUICKS
CHESTER ROAD
OLD TRAFFORD. M/CR.
Phone: Trafford Park 1976
City Depot: Peter Street
City 0086 and 7972

SHEET MUSIC of Every Description
EVERYTHING for RADIO GRAMOPHONES and RECORDS
MUSIC EXCHANGE
39 OXFORD STREET and 124 PORTLAND STREET

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made Entirely by Us in New Workshops.
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring. All Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery from £10. to £137.10.0.
Two Acres of Showrooms.
J. and J. SHAW Ltd.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester
Also at Compton Furnishing Co., Ltd. Basnett Street, Liverpool

Motor Cars Bought & Sold
(New and Second-hand)
Any Make of Car Supplied for Cash, or on Deferred Terms.
Motor Insurance, Valuations & Tests.
CARS FOR HIRE with or without driver
WM. HEWERDINE
1A NEWTON ST. & 37 KING ST. STRETFORD Tel. Longford 1424

ECKERSLEYS (Manchester) LTD.
Printers. Stationers. Auburn Works Stockport Road. Paper Rulers. Bookbinders.
MANCHESTER.
REPORTS, MINUTE BOOKS, BALANCE SHEETS, LECTURE PRINTING, CALENDARS, POCKET DIARIES, BLOTTING PADS.
TELEPHONES 4121 & 4122 ARDWICK.

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
incorporating
RAPER & FLOWMAN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Correctly Cut Clothes combined with superior workmanship.
78 MOSLEY ST., MANCHESTER (Opposite the Art Gallery)

JOHN SMITH & CO. (Ardwick) Ltd.
Coal Merchants & Factors
Head Office: 128 Higher Ardwick, Manchester Telephone: 2524 Ardwick
Branch Offices: Didsbury & Fallowfield Established 70 years
Truck loads to country stations.

Authorised Gas & Water Fitters
Property Repairers
T. & W. A. HANDLEY,
M. Inst. P.; R. P.
146 Stockport Road Levenshulme
Tel. Rusholme 1434
Paints, Distempers, Hardware, etc.

"K" Shoe Specialist
CHARLES CORDEY
21 OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER
Telephone City 9837
ASK FOR PRICE LIST

ROBINSON'S Bakeries, Bank St. Levenshulme
THE CONFECTIONERS
Branches:
127 Stockport Road, Levenshulme
New Branch: Fog Lane, Didsbury
287 Slade Lane 35 Cross St., Gorton

C. S. HOUGH & CO.
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
Red-circle Posters and other Lecture printing a speciality
CALENDARS FOR 1931
40 BLACKFRIARS STREET
Phone: City 3486, Manchester

ALFRED C. MEADES
HIGH-CLASS LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING
Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired.
82 Lloyd Street, Greenheys Manchester

LANCASHIRE

PRESTON
MARIE MILLER
Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear & Millinery
41 FISHERGATE, PRESTON
Proprietress: Mrs. F. A. E. Grundy. Tel. 1971

ROCHDALE
COTY
E. HINDE
Ladies' Hairdresser

108 Yorkshire St. Tel. 3307 ROCHDALE

MISSES CARTWRIGHT
261 OLDHAM ROAD, ROCHDALE
Millinery, Gowns, Coats
Good Selection of Winter Gloves
M. Cartwright, Ladies' Hairdressing, Manicure, etc.

The Central Furnishing Stores
BAILLIE ST., ROCHDALE
GOOD FURNITURE at REASONABLE PRICES

ERIC BAMFORD
PAINTER and DECORATOR
260 Whitworth Road, Rochdale
Artistic and Efficient Application of the Craft in all its branches.

ASHWORTH
Footwear Specialist
76 DRAKE ST. ROCHDALE

Insurance Specialist
in all classes
QUOTATIONS FREE
DUPLICATING work, high class; prompt attention. Rates free
JOSEPH FRITH
Station Buildings Tel. No. 3743

When requiring anything Electrical please remember
G. L. ADAMSON Ltd.
116 Yorkshire Street, ROCHDALE
Phone 3353

THANK YOU
J. W. HALFPENNEY
Ladies' Wear Specialist
12 Drake Street, Rochdale

SOUTHPORT
BROADBENTS
The Leading Store for
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS & CARPETS
Advice & estimates gladly given FREE

QUALITY IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
IRWINS
45/47 EASTBANK ST. SOUTHPORT, & STATION ROAD, AINSDALE.

PEAKE & COMPANY
COAL and COKE MERCHANTS
52, Compton Rd., Birkdale
Best House Coal and Cobbles
Orders Promptly Attended To Ph. 66359

Perfumes, Powders, Soaps, Creams, and everything for the toilet by the best makers
HAROLD BARTON
163 LORD STREET Phone 3931
We sell Palmolive Soap & Coty Products

FISH, GAME & POULTRY
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS
Limited
Finest Quality Lowest Possible Prices
165, EASTBANK ST. Phone 9333

Telephone 4308 Established 1823
121 & 133, LORD STREET
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants. Agents for Chivers Marmalade, Carr's Biscuits, Peek Frean's Biscuits, Shredded Wheat, etc.

J. COLLINSON & CO.
461-463 Lord Street 'Phone 3616
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive
FOOTWEAR
(Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES)

Buy your Radio from
R. B. GIBSON LTD.
IRONMONGERS
Birkdale (near the station) Tel. 6373
Agents & Stockists of PHILIPS ALL ELECTRIC SETS, PYE PORTABLE SETS & Many Other Well-Known Makes.

WIGAN
LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers, etc.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues constantly on hand
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
BAINBRIDGE & Co., LTD.
Market St.—Grainger St.—Bigg Market Newcastle-on-Tyne
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitters
Fabrics and General Drapery
Boots and Shoes—Leather Goods
Saddlery—Furniture and Furnishings
Carpets and Linoleums—Glass and China
Grocery and Provisions
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressing
A high-class service at moderate prices.
Cafe, Restaurant and Tea Rooms.
Telegrams "Bainbridge" Newcastle-on-Tyne Telephone 28,000 Telephone Night Calls 23602

NORTHUMBERLAND

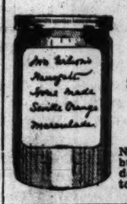
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
(Continued)
GOWNS of DISTINCTION for ALL OCCASIONS
Small and large sizes.
MESDAMES PERRY & WELBOURN
151/152, Northumberland Street Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Telephone: Newcastle 26718

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD
HEATING LIGHTING
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Castle Mills Bridge, York
WATER PLUMBING
Guaranteed Pure Jams
J. SAVILLE & SONS
11 Worthington St., Bradford
Tel. 1700 Bradford

HALIFAX
ALBERT HIND, Ltd.
Pianos, Gramophones, Wireless
Easy Terms Arranged
16 and 18 Waterhouse Street
Est. 51 Years Halifax Tel. 3279

HARROGATE
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Merchants
Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
Cafe Branch Stores
Harrogate Station Square
20 West Park
Tel. No. 4390


WILSON'S DAIRIES
103, STATION PARADE HARROGATE
TEL. 3941
New milk, cream, eggs and butter. Deliveries twice daily to all parts of the town.

W. ROWNTREE & SONS
JAMES STREET
SOFT FURNISHINGS CURTAINS & CARPETS and FINE LINENS

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

J. THACKRAY & Co.
Manufacturing Furriers
Furs and Fur Coats made to measure. Remodelling a speciality
90 STATION PARADE Tel. 1712

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE
Louis Copé
MODES, ROBES, FURS
HARROGATE Telephone 2836

SPENCER BROTHERS
Cambridge Street
Tel. 4646
High Class Fruiterers
Fresh Vegetables Daily
Prompt delivery to all parts of town.

S. APPLEBY
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's High Class Footwear
3 Station Bridge
Tel. 3765
Makers to Royalty

WALTER DAVEY & SONS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
HARROGATE

HUDDERSFIELD
Lottie North, Halstead & Co.
14 CLOTH HALL STREET, HUDDERSFIELD
Music & Gramophones
Records of Hymns Used at Christian Science Services Always in Stock

ILKLEY
M. VERITY
Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker
43 The Grove, Ilkley
TEL. 883 ILKLEY

LEEDS
PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
for
Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Cretonnes, Curtain Fabrics, Bedsteads, Bedding, Sheets, etc.
The Headrow & Park Row, Leeds Established 80 years

B. THOMPSON
Decorator, Expert Grainer, Paper Hanger, etc. High Relief Work a Speciality.
—Estimates Free—
89 Hiland Road, Holbeck, LEEDS

MISS OAKLEY
MILLINER
Glenster, Sagwen, Severn and Heath Hats
4 Park Square, Leeds
Tel. 21875

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS
(Continued)
Marshall & Snelgrove
The Fashion Centre of Yorkshire
BOND STREET and PARK ROW LEEDS
and Branches at Scarborough, Harrogate, Bradford, Sheffield and York

Tel. 26737
Bespoke Tailors Ladies' & Gentlemen's
J. & P. Leslie Ltd
Exclusive Fashions—Gowns, Mantles, Millinery—Furriers
47 NEW BRIGGATE Opposite Grand Theatre

J. HAWMACK LTD.
8, 10 NEW BRIGGATE, LEEDS
GLASS & CHINA

SILKS Limited
THE SILK SPECIALISTS
38 BOND STREET, LEEDS
Keen Values in Quality Goods
PATTERNS FREE
Post Orders Filled

88 New Briggate Leeds
Tel. 22741
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 Doors Below Grand Theatre

L. POBJEE
Florist and Fruiterer
11 ALBION STREET
Tel. 21764 Leeds
Floral Decorations & Wedding Bouquets a Speciality.

C. H. & F. I. A. X.
BUILDERS
CLOCK BUILDINGS, HARE HILLS LEEDS.
DWELLING HOUSES BUSINESS PREMISES

Cabinet Work & Repairs
Joinery—Estimates
R. LUMLEY, West End Place
Isle Lane, Holbeck, Leeds

All That Is Best in Music
J. W. SYKES Ltd.
22 Albion Place, Leeds
Records of Christian Science Hymns in stock

GEO. A. JENNINGS LTD.
High-Class Printers and Stationers
37 BRIGGATE, LEEDS
Church Work a Speciality
Private Notepapers and Cards printed at short notice.

P. M. MOFFAT
36 OTLEY ROAD, HEADINGLEY
Hairdressing in All Its Phases
Permanent Waving Specialist
Perfumery
Tel. 51966

GROOCOCK & SON
31, OTLEY ROAD HEADINGLEY, LEEDS
Provision Specialists High Class Grocers
Tel.: 51341

SCHOFIELDS Ltd.
THE HEADROW
See Our Advertisement on Another Page of This Issue.

SCARBOROUGH
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
THE BAR LIBRARY, SCARBOROUGH
Artistic Stationery, Die Stamping Leather and Fancy Goods
Lending Library No Deposit
Branches—12 Ramshill Road, Spa Bookstall

GEORGE JOHNSON
BUILDER and CONTRACTOR
All Kinds of Building Work and Repairs
Tel. 836 20 WESTBOURNE GROVE

SHEFFIELD
To Help You
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, inquire:
148 West St. Telephone 25807
or Peniel, Stone Delf, Fulwood. Telephone 61727

Telephone 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers
122-126 CHARLES ST., SHEFFIELD

Specialists in Boys' Wear Complete School Outfits
Stewart & Stewart
56-58 Pinstone Street, Sheffield
Tel. 21597

PORK PRODUCTS
ERNEST BLENKIRON
88, London Road, Sheffield
Central 26144

E. BIVENS
Stationery and Books
Students' Supplies, etc.
365, Ecclesall Road Tel. 61011

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)
QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and stockists for
"BUOYANT" upholstery
"STAPLES" mattresses
"SOMNUS" bedding
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing & colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581 & 583 London Road, Sheffield
Tel. No. Sharow 50314

Agents for STAR
RILEY, STANDARD, HILLMAN cars
SAMUEL WILSON & SON Limited
148 WEST STREET
All Makes of Cars Supplied

Excellent SERVICE is offered to you at
THOMAS PORTER & SONS
5, King's Street.
High Class Provisions
Tel. 23271
Established over 170 years.

The Heatherfield Garage Co.
Limited
TOTLEY RISE
Tel. 71176
Automobile Engineers
Accessories, Tyres, etc., etc.
Any make of car obtained.

The HIGH HAZELS COAL CO.
69 Elmham Road, Darnall, Sheffield, will supply to any district
HIGHEST GRADE COAL & COKE
Phone Attercliffe 41516

TYPEWRITING
DUPLICATING, ADDRESSING
Accuracy—Privacy
The TYPEWRITING BUREAU
(NANCIE BROWNE)
Exchange Gateway, Pargate, Sheffield
Tel. 21254

COCKAYNES Ltd.
ANGEL STREET
See our advertisement on another page.

Building, Plumbing and Painting Contractors
MELLING BROS. Ltd.
Reg. Office, Balfour Road
Telephone 41535. Estimates free.

YORK
The ROSERIE TEA ROOMS
Luncheons—Afternoon Teas
Home-Made Cakes
HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY
3, 4 & 5 STONEGATE, YORK
Tel. No. 3349

Furs Remodelled, Cleaned, Relined
Ethel Jones
MILLINER
20 BLAKE STREET
Hand Blocked Hats a Special Feature

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
SHOES—for the schoolroom, for the housewife, or the office—
GET THEM FROM
Baird's
Comfortable—Serviceable—Well-shaped
AGENT FOR NORVIC
14 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH

Butchers, Poulterers, Game Dealers, Sausage Makers
Only the Best in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
WILLIAM ORR Ltd.
130 George Street, Edinburgh
Tel. 21234 Telegrams "Sheep, Edinburgh"

PURE FOOD FACTOR
including
Chivers—Brand's A 1—Heinz Yorkshire Relish
McVitie & Price Biscuits
JAMES JOHNSTON
38 Easter Road Tel. 26350
Phone orders promptly delivered.

GLASGOW
House and Office Coal
DOUGLAS & NEIL MITCHELL
134 St. Vincent Street
Tel. 158 and 159 Central

Chalmers Stores Ltd
IRONMONGERS
433 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

Robert Cunningham
MOTOR HIRER and REPAIRER
13 N. Claremont St.
Tel. Douglas 2363
2, 4, 6 & 6-Seater Cars for Hire. Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to All makes of Cars by skilled Mechanics.

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in quality and service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel. Bridgeton 3618

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
Ship & Chartering Agent
93 HOPE STREET
Codes: Watkin, Scott (1912), Bos. Telegrams "Anstensen"

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Brown Creeper

IF YOU see a small brown bird with pointed tail feathers that help support it, as it hitches itself up the trunk of a tree, it is likely to be the brown creeper. It begins climbing near the base and usually ascends spirally until near the top—then it drops almost to the ground to start upward on another tree.

Sometimes the black-and-white warbler is mistaken for the creeper, but the warbler frequents the northern temperate region only during the summer, while the creeper goes farther north at that time, returning about September to remain until the leaves come again in the spring.

The wings of a creeper are beautifully barred and lined with brown and white; its head and back are striped in brown and buff, while the rump deepens to rufus. It is so protectively colored that one might scarcely notice it if it were not for the whiteness of its throat and breast showing distinctly against the dark bark of the tree.

Brown creepers are rather independent birds, seeking their living in their own peculiar way; but during the cold season when chickadees, nuthatches, kinglets and downy woodpeckers flit about the woods in small, sociable flocks, a "brownie" often may be seen near by, not mingling with them but still keeping within sight.

In April you will likely find two creepers working close together but on separate trees, and if you listen attentively you may hear their wild, sweet song which consists of a few notes delicately rendered. At this time when flying from one tree to the next these birds are not content to merely swoop downward as is their habit in winter, but they make the descent by cutting rather intricate aerial scrolls.

Their nest is built of twigs and moss under some loose sheet of bark or in a hollow tree. Five to eight pale eggs, stippled with red brown, hatch from May to July, according to the latitude.

A Word a Day

Condescend

We have taken this word from the Late Latin *condescendere*, "to grant, yield," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *descendere*, "to descend" (*de*, "down," and *scandere*, "to climb").

We adhere rather closely to the roots in our use today, the word implying that the privilege of rank or dignity is waived, that one accommodates oneself to an inferior.

The word appears only once in the Scriptures, in Romans 12: 16, where it translates the Greek συναπάγω (sunapago), "to lead (or go) off together," implying something more of compassionate coöperation than of stiffly stooping, or a patronizing waiving of social status.

Con-de-scend' is accented on the third syllable and is pronounced as though spelled kon-de-send', in which the *o* is as in odd, first *e* as in event, second as in let.

"Be of the same mind one toward another. Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceits." (Rom. 12: 16.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Children's Books Puzzle: Ivanhoe, Uncle Remus, Little Men.

In Lighter Vein

Another Definition

Teacher: "What is culture, Harold?"
Harold: "Sticking out your little finger when you're drinking."

Children Should Be Seen!

Visitor (speaking of small boy): "He has his mother's eyes."
Mother: "And his father's mouth."
Small Boy: "And my brother's pants."

These Teachers!!

"The teacher doesn't know much," said Willie. "She says one thing one day and something different the next!"

"What do you mean?" asked Mother.

"Well, yesterday she told us that four and one made five, and today she said it was three and two!"

Convenience' Sake

Mrs. Youngbride (in bookstore): "What are the blank pages in the back of this cookbook for?"

Clerk: "My wife uses them for the addresses of the delicatessen shops."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Quotation for Today

THE gentle mind by gentle deeds is known, for a man by nothing is so well betrayed as by his manners.—SPENSER.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bishop Burnet's Story

London

BISHOP BURNET had not in his day the advantage of a Sundial Column, but he felt the importance of publishing a good deed so strongly that he interrupted his "Life of Matthew Hale" to tell a story of Sergeant Glanvill, Hale's counselor in a lawsuit, a story, as he says, that "ought never to be forgotten."

This sergeant - at - law was the younger of two brothers whose father owned a goodly estate. The elder brother indulged in vices, and, as he persevered in his ways in spite of his father's threats, the father settled the estate on the younger brother.

The elder brother later reformed, obviously from no mercenary motive, for the estate was already lost to him.

The younger, some time afterward, invited his brother and some friends to a dinner party. After some courses had been served he ordered a covered dish to be set before his brother, who, on lifting the cover, revealed to the guests that the dish contained papers.

Sergeant Glanvill then explained that these were the deeds of the estate, which, in view of the happy change they could all see in his brother, he freely shared with him, knowing that his father would have done the same had he been spared to see this genuine reform.

The Children's Corner

Jacko of the Jungle

"Swinging's an easy thing for me,
Swinging along from tree to tree,
Swinging along without a stop,
Never a slip, and never a drop!"

sang Jacko of the Jungle, as he took his early morning exercise, and counted trees on the way.

At the hundred and fifty-fifth and a half tree, Jacko stopped suddenly, and said, "Something's watching me. Good morning, whoever you are, or whatever it is!"

"Good morning," answered a jolly voice. "I'm an English farmer man, winter holidaying in the jungle, so that I may tell my cows about it later."

"Oh!" Jacko of the Jungle swung thoughtfully, head downward. "Please,"

The First Animal Jacko Met on the Farm Was James Fox Terrier.

he said, "I'd like to come with you back to England—never having seen any cows. Do they climb trees?"

Jacko was sorry to hear that they didn't. But he wanted to go just the same.

He curled his tail, wrapped up his toothbrush and sponge in his best hankie, and they set off.

Soon they had left the warm jungle far behind, and found themselves in cold, wintry England.

The first animal Jacko met on the farm was James Fox Terrier, who didn't really live there, but found it a splendid place in which to bury bones. Then, when they had shaken paws and waved tails, James introduced him to all the other animals, including the four little Piggs, Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, David Donkey, Tilly Brown Cow, Daisy White Cow and Geraldine Duck.

They all said politely, "Good morning, I hope you've enjoyed the journey," except Geraldine. She was busy diving for worms, and remarked, "Quack-uggle-uggle-uggle."

"That means the same thing," said James Fox Terrier, but Jacko of the Jungle exclaimed, "I wish I could fish with my nose and wave with my legs at the same time!"

After that he didn't think waving about on his tail nearly so clever. But the other animals did, and every afternoon they would gather in the farmyard and watch Jacko of the Jungle climb from one roof to another, and swing round all the trees in the field.

Some weeks later, when Jack Frost had taken to calling every morning, James Fox Terrier found Jacko sitting quietly in a tree, instead of giving his usual afternoon display.

"Something's gone wrong with my appetite," he said. "I've had dinner, and I'm still hungry."

"Dear me," exclaimed James Fox Terrier, "it must have stretched!"

But when the same thing kept happening day after day, Jacko said, "No, it can't be that."

James gave a sudden barky-growl. "Do you think," he whispered, "that something else is eating part of your dinner?"

"Looks like it," said Jacko sadly.

"But whatever can it be?" asked James. "Surely not one of the little Piggs?"

"Nobody's told me," said Jacko, "so I don't know."

"The best thing," declared James, lying with his nose on his paws, "would be for us to watch carefully."

The next day when his dinner was ready, something came round the corner, nearer and nearer. But before it had time for half a hite, there was a w-h-i-z-z— through the air, and Jacko landed on its back.

"Quack - quack - quack," squawked Geraldine Duck, "Quack-quack, oh, quack-quack-quack!" She went on and on.

"If you stopped quacking you could explain," said Jacko, sternly.

"Quack-quack-quack," cried Geraldine, "I like monkey food, that's all. Quack-quack-quack. I'm very sorry."

"Really?" asked Jacko of the Jungle, getting off her back.

"Yes, really, and if you'll forgive me," said Geraldine, with a few last quacks, "I'll show you how to fish with your nose and wave with your legs at the same time."

"Oh," said Jacko, "thank you. But you won't gobble my dinner again?"

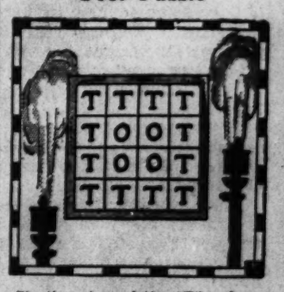
"Never, never," quacked Geraldine.

Jacko of the Jungle had his first lesson that afternoon. But during the evening he decided that since Geraldine Duck had promised never to touch his dinner any more, he would not trouble her to give him diving lessons. Water and trees are very different things, and on the whole he thought he preferred trees.

The Adventures of Waddles

WHEN ALL MY MIGRATORY FRIENDS ARE GONE TO STAY TILL WINTER ENDS,
1
I SEEK BOB WHITE, WHO NEVER GOES AWAY FROM US BECAUSE IT SNOWS.
2
BOB WHITE!
BOB WHITE!
HE CHEERS ALL WITH THAT CALL OF HIS. THE FARMERS' FRIEND? I'LL SAY HE IS.
3
NO BIRD STAYS CLOSER TO HIS JOB THAN OUR HOME LOVING HANDSOME BOB.
4

'Toot' Puzzle



Starting at any letter "T" and moving one square at a time, right or left up or down, or diagonally, see how many times you can spell the word "Toot." You will be surprised at the number of times this is possible.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Pan-Europe—a "Going Concern"

CARDINAL MAZARIN, whenever a candidate for office was proposed to him, asked in his strong Italian accent, "Is he happy?" by which he meant, Was the candidate accustomed to succeed? Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, would certainly have commended himself to Mazarin as the very type of statesman who is "happy." For Briand has the habit of success. The sessions of the Pan-European Conference just concluded at Geneva have again called attention to that habit.

Briand's project for European union was vague. It was puffed up extravagantly by unwise partisans who saw in it a United States of Europe. Even as a federal scheme it seemed to imply a partial surrender of national sovereignty, considered impossible in the present state of the Continent. It was greeted with faint praise and undisguised mockery. Even the League of Nations was suspicious of French intentions. The criticism that the European union might be directed against America was powerful, and it appeared that building up a regional unity was a retrograde movement away from world-wide unity. Moreover, the Briand project gave opportunity for raising the preliminary question of treaty revision, since union can be based only on accepted justice.

It was generally supposed that the January meeting of the Commission on European Federation at Geneva would be merely a polite salutation to a lost cause. Indeed, nobody, not even Briand, prepared for the meeting. Nobody had a program. Nobody knew precisely what the debate would be about. And yet with his customary "happiness" Briand contrived to lay a foundation of genuine European enterprise.

Whatever reservations may be made, whatever may be thought of the utility of the proceedings, whatever can be said about the modesty of the beginning, one undoubted fact emerges: namely, that an organization for European cooperation is no longer a theory or an aspiration, but is actually in existence.

That it should exist is already something. Whether it grows, whether it can accomplish anything worth while remains to be seen, but it must now be treated as a "going concern."

Its aims are primarily economic. For that reason it was thought proper to invite the participation of Russia and Turkey, not forgetting Iceland, which are the three European countries standing outside the League of Nations. The view that the invitation to Russia is tantamount to introducing a wooden horse of Troy into the city is doubtless widely held. Practically the whole of the rest of Europe is suspicious of Russia and regards it as an enemy in its midst.

Yet logic would declare that there cannot be a European union from which important portions of Europe are excluded; otherwise it would be European disunion which would be emphasized. From the European standpoint, the admission of Russia, however disagreeable, becomes a necessity. Particular countries, like Germany, depend on a Russian outlet. Others, like Italy, require the political friendship of Russia and Turkey in the Near East.

As a practical beginning the European commission decided that aid to agricultural countries was essential. This coöperation of what has been conveniently called Europe A (industrial Europe) and Europe B (agricultural Europe) is an idea which has made much progress.

Doubtless the proposal for a customs preference for European goods will be difficult to achieve, but meanwhile a detailed plan of credits, with an international loan of $100,000,000, is to be drawn up. Another immediate measure is the concerted action of cereal-importing countries in purchasing the remainder of the 1930 crops.

Morally, European union is cemented by a resolution which affirms the European governments' common purpose to maintain peace. Rightly or wrongly, there has been uncertainty and pessimism on this vital matter, and this unanimous resolution should serve to reassure world opinion. Nor will the effect be only moral. It should be felt on bourses and in banks. It should stimulate trade. And it should help in preparations for the disarmament conference which will be held next year.

The Great Scottish Myth

LAUGHTER has been enlivening the sittings of the British House of Commons on many occasions during its present winter session—perhaps a welcome relief from political perplexities. One bright moment was that on which an English member, Ben Tillett, announced that he had found a shilling—on the Scottish back bench.

"I shall mount it and frame it," he said.

Such remarks and their accompanying laughter arise out of the idea, oft repeated, that Scots are closefisted and parsimonious.

This is an urbane myth. Scots are as generous as others. Many of them more so. A much-traveled English journalist said the other day that when out with Scots he had never yet been allowed to pay an omnibus fare.

Many of the funny stories about alleged skinflint Aberdonians are invented in the fine granite city of Aberdeen. A London paper, the manager of which, like so many managers in London, was formerly an Aberdeen lad, recently ran a whole series of jokes at the expense of the Scot. It is a kind of expense that the Scot does not grudge.

But rather uncalled for is a recently noticed tendency to resurrect jokes of whatever origin regarding thrift, rub out the nationality, and insert the word "Scottish." There is going the rounds now a joke about a cobbler who advertises in his window an offer of "Repairs Free Tomorrow," and when customers bring their shoes to take advantage of these terms reminds them that "tomorrow" never comes. No one at all familiar with joke books, ancient or modern—and they are mostly ancient—would accuse this joke of being exclusively Scottish. Yet it is freely circulating as such.

The fact about the Scot is that he likes to make the best of everything. He does not like to waste anything that is any good—including opportunities. For instance, a Scot seized an opportunity and founded the Bank of England. A Scot is the Archbishop of Canterbury, the highest officer of the Church of England. A Scot once a stranger in London has become the manager of The Times.

The way in which the discovery of a Scot's shilling gone astray in the House of Commons was greeted with laughter might beneficially remind us that it would be well to copy some of the great national traits of the Scottish people rather than merely jest about their thrift.

It would be no bad thing these days to imitate Scotland's well-known flair for making the best of everything and to remember that Scots lads brought up hard on porridge and herrings in lean lone villages in "Caledonia stern and wild" have gone out and conquered wildernesses and opened up fine territories to the subsequent benefit of many who are not Scots.

Sore Spots and Healing Agencies

THE Foreign Policy Association, at a recent Boston meeting, discussed, in its usually illuminating and comprehensive way, the topic: "Sore Spots in Europe." There are such spots; plenty of them, and the speakers, each of whom had by reason of long study equipped himself thoroughly to throw light upon them, undoubtedly contributed much to the information of their hearers.

There may, however, be question raised as to the advisability of laying quite so much stress upon evil and menacing conditions abroad or at home. After all, the mere fact that such conditions as those of the minorities in Czechoslovakia and Silesia, or such disputes as that over the Polish Corridor, or even the somewhat psychological quarrel between Italy and France, are described as "sore spots," indicates that on the whole the fabric of Europe is healthful. These isolated points of controversy stand out against the background composed of peoples desperately eager to be at peace with each other. Never in the history of Europe was so much being done, officially and unofficially, to maintain peace, as is being done today.

In the simple mid-Victorian era, when the bicycle satisfied the desire for motion which today is expressed by the possession of an eighty-horsepower motorcar, those who sought to master the art of riding discovered one curious phenomenon. If there were discernible in the road, some hundreds of feet ahead, an obstacle, a wagon, a dog, a small boy, or anything which one would think could readily be avoided, the almost irresistible tendency of the rider was to steer his wheel directly into it. Fear, instead of leading him to avoid disaster, precipitated him upon it.

Perhaps there is a lesson in this for the publicists of the world. Harping too much upon causes of dissension does not allay but rather magnifies them. The specific pointing out and emphasizing of "sore spots" does not tend altogether toward their avoidance, but rather leads to the fixing of international attention upon them, and the resultant magnifying of their importance.

On the theory long clung to by newspapers that vice is news, and virtue is not, it is probable that societies for discussion would not find that a debate on the peace-making agencies of Europe would draw as well as one upon those that make for war. But a public service might be rendered, nevertheless, by emphasizing the nature and extent of these agencies.

Seeing What They Want to See

THE wide divergence of editorial opinion on the work of the Wickersham commission—ranging in interpretation from dry to wet and varying in tone from laudation to invective—illustrates how generally the commentators charged down upon the report with the broadax and armor of preconceived opinion instead of approaching it with the key of open-minded search for a solution. This applies also to many of the statements of leaders in public affairs.

A story is told in Washington that one member of the commission received a long-distance telephone call from the editor of a newspaper which for the sake of a name may be called the Bugle. The editor said that, having now read the report more fully, he wished to apologize for the editorial he wrote about it.

The commissioner responded: "Oh, don't take it to heart, old man; I never read the Bugle anyway!"

The important question, though, is: Did the editor apologize to his readers?

From the comments one might almost wonder if the various editors and statesmen were all reading the same report. Determined partisans of both sides either found in it largely what they looked for to support their previous positions, or else protested their confusion at the whole dissertation. But can the report be discounted for giving material to both sides when both sides draw arguments from the actual situation which the commission was intended to depict?

There are many who expected the impossible from this commission. They expected it to return a flat answer of "wet" or "dry," when to have done so would hardly have changed the battle lines an inch. These critics expected the commission to do their thinking for them when they would be, in many instances, the last to accept vicarious conclusions; indeed, to settle a question for the people which only the people can settle for themselves. The commission has sifted and correlated facts, and has pointed the way to conclusions. Whether the people use this information and logic, whether they develop its forward-looking possibilities, depends upon their willingness to make the mental effort to assimilate it.

One may be disappointed that five plus seven, divided by four and multiplied by eight, does not equal ninety-six or three—each of which results can be obtained by ignoring either the four or the eight—but he cannot fairly charge the mathematician with vacillating, straddling or pettifogging because the latter views the problem in its actual complexity and asserts the answer is twenty-four. The avoidance of extremes may be adherence to a true course, though the line may lie nearer one extreme than the other. And the pointing out of difficulties in a course is far from saying it is impossible.

There are, unfortunately, some who would like to foster the impression that the prohibition question is so muddled that there is no way out except in complete retreat. The efforts of these to belittle and ridicule the work of the commission betrays either a lack of desire for a constructive solution or an unwillingness to put forth the effort necessary to find it. But sober, hopeful, beneficent thinking on the part of both leaders and followers will play a far greater part than abuse or frivolity in shaping a decision which will safeguard the interests of the nation on the liquor question.

The Presidency of the French Chamber

FOR the sixth time since 1927 Fernand Bouisson has been elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies. The constitutional laws make the term run for one year only instead of for the duration of the legislature. M. Bouisson's total tenure of the office is not yet unusually long, but his reëlection is particularly interesting because he is a Socialist in a Chamber of which no more than 270 of the more than 600 deputies are men of the Left.

Party is ignored to some extent in the choice of a presiding officer in France. The extent is far greater than in the United States where Speakers of the House are always chosen by party votes, but it is less than in Great Britain where the Speaker of the House of Commons must be completely divorced from party politics. The latter has no opposition for election to the House and usually is unopposed for reëlection to the chair when a new Parliament begins its session.

France does not go that far. M. Bouisson won reëlection to the Chamber presidency only on the second ballot, by a majority of forty-one votes. The result, however, is a tribute to his impartiality as a presiding officer, for deputies of the Center groups and on the fringes of the Right, still chafing over the Left maneuvers which put the Tardieu Cabinet out of office, were less inclined than a year ago to see a Socialist in the presidential chair. They had some special reluctance, in view of the approaching elections of 1932.

Tact, impartiality, dignity and firmness—for the Chamber of Deputies is frequently a turbulent body—are the qualities insisted upon. Of powers of appointment the president has none of importance. The commissions of the Chamber are elected. Even in respect of recognizing speakers his discretion is limited by regulations which give preference to ministers, reporters of the commissions, and orators "mandated" by the different groups. His influence, however, is considerable, and influence properly exerted can be more powerful than specific authority conferred by procedural regulations.

The Release of Gandhi

THE release of Gandhi and other Indian Congress Party leaders, announced from Delhi, is a courageous and commendable act of faith upon the part of the British authorities. The Round Table Conference has placed India in the position where its future among the self-governing nations of the world lies with itself, to make or to mar.

Lord Irwin, in setting the leaders of the Nationalist movement at liberty without exacting any conditions, has acted judiciously, at least in one respect. So long as these leaders were under lock and key it was impossible for them to communicate effectively with their supporters or to influence a situation in which a lamentable struggle continues between the forces of law and order and those of boycott and revolt. To have exacted from them in advance any undertaking to call off the civil disobedience movement would have assuredly weakened their influence, every particle of which needs to be exercised if India is to be restored to the conditions in which it can take advantage of the prospect of constitutional advance that now lies open before it.

A widespread disorder such as that which the civil disobedience movement has created is not easily brought under control. There is a real danger lest India should follow the example of Russia, and that Gandhi, like Kerensky, should prove unable to control the popular passions he has aroused. Those who are released form but a very small minority of the 23,000 Nationalists who are under detention. The question of a general amnesty for political prisoners not involved in criminal offenses will have to be considered later.

The Round Table Conference delegates are on their way to India, where they hope to rally moderate opinion in support of the agreed Constitution that has been sketched out. Gandhi's release meanwhile is a high-minded gesture.

Editorial Notes

Still another sign that business is improving is to be found in the announcement that approximately 28,000 more automobile license plates were issued in New York City during last December than during December, 1929.

The fact that Detroit, the automobile city of the United States, lists forty-seven horseshoers in its latest city directory certainly indicates that a few faithful steeds are still to be found there.

And now the miniature airplane! Tests at Croydon, Eng., are being made with a midget machine, seating two persons, and calculated to cost about a cent a mile to operate.

Before any more dramatized trials are radiocast, radio owners should see that the station operators listen in on what the public wants.

To the Land of the Sky Blue Water

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

LATELY I had occasion to visit Detroit, that amazing epitome of modern America. I marveled at its vigor and vitality and boundless energy. I was impressed by its size and apparent wealth, all come by in so relatively short a period. And then I turned northward toward the great inland seas and the Land of the Sky Blue Water.

It was the last trip of the lake steamer from Detroit, by way of the really lovely St. Clair River, past the towns of Sarnia and Port Huron which turn friendly faces upon one another across the unguarded frontier, through Lake Huron and then the "Soo" canal, and across mighty Superior to the country of "Hiawatha" and the region of which Cadman has sung so tenderly. The air was mild, yet with a vitalizing tang, while the crimson leaves were just beginning to show among the maples; the skies were of Etruscan blue, and there was just such a hint of romance in the very atmosphere as one feels among Grecian isles.

I was about to learn, however, that "the Lakes" have more than one mood, especially as the end of the season for navigation approaches. For with the darkness the weather, which had been unduly warm, changed with startling suddenness, and a wind with a northern chill came sweeping down from the vast subarctic north. Rapidly mounting seas began to show white against the thickening atmosphere, and the movements of the lake steamer became active. "We'll hug the north shore," the captain had said at dinner to the handful of passengers, "and by morning she'll probably have blown herself out."

* * *

But by morning "she" distinctly had not, and we tied up at the Sault Ste. Marie dock in a whirl of wind-driven rain. Lake freighters of incredible length, carriers of wheat and iron ore, passed in and out of the great American and Canadian locks, their tiny navigating bridges perched as far in the bows as possible, their machinery at the extreme stern and 150 yards of open deck between. They resembled huge rafts being pushed by diminutive tugboats, yet against the constantly rising wind and sea they made surprising headway.

Every day during the season of navigation a dozen of them, or perhaps a score, pass this way, until the tonnage navigating the "Soo" canal is far greater than that through either Panama or Suez. And directly it became our turn to enter the long lock, for the captain assured a timid passenger that this was "only a bit of a breeze; nothing to bother about." The rise from Huron into Superior is only a matter of twenty feet or less, and it was accomplished as expeditiously as the similar operation at Panama, thousands of tons of water a minute being pumped into the locks from below.

It appeared to me that vast Superior bore in the distance anything but a welcoming visage, and I knew from previous experience that one does well to respect the Great Lakes, far and wide though he may have roamed upon the salt seas.

However, I found a comfortable place in the dining saloon and engaged myself with my typewriter. Until darkness fell I gave no heed to the weather, but at about the completion of an article considering the significance of recent developments in the Far East there came a terrific lurch, a breathtaking ascent into the air and then a plunge which wound up with such a crash as vividly recalled to me a night in October, '18, on a destroyer in the North Sea. It was apparent that we were fairly out into the open lake and that an honest-to-goodness Superior autumn gale was commencing.

I closed my machine and went into the main saloon. A woman passenger was anxiously interrogating one of the officers. "Have we run ashore?" she demanded breathlessly. "Surely we hit something! Don't you think it would be better to turn around and go back?" The officer reassured her in accents strongly suggesting the Scandinavian; then disappeared, observing that he was going to supper. The captain appeared, also seeking the dining saloon, where a meal was laid for about a dozen. "Only a bit of a breeze," he soothed, in exactly his words of the previous evening. "Nothing to bother about."

* * *

With three or four others I accompanied the officers to the dining room, where the pitching in a heavy head sea had made necessary the placing of "fiddles," or guards, around the tables. The colored stewards, little accustomed to rough weather, went through their duties somewhat mechanically, and I noticed the head waiter clinging with a sort of desperation to one of the stanchions.

By and by I went on deck and up into the bows. The wind, into which we were heading directly, was blowing what, in the "Beaufort Scale," would probably have been marked as "7," or "moderate gale." I have held the wheel, or the tiller even, of down-east sailing craft off the New England coast for many hours in worse than this. But this was a high-sided, shallow-draft lake steamer, lightly laden, and with bows almost out of water, due to the weight of machinery in the stern.

Moreover, the lake seas have a peculiar characteristic. They are short, but high. They can, and often do, mount very high indeed. They lift a vessel and then seem to slip uncannily from beneath her, whereupon she descends with a bone-shaking jolt. So our "Huronic" was doing now, and so she went on doing through a good deal of the night. But during the quarter century of her lakes' existence she had, beyond doubt, done it all before and, if the captain were to be believed, much worse than this.

* * *

That being the case, I regarded the high breaking seas in the blackness for awhile, then directed my thoughts to other things, withdrew to my cabin and "turned in" as a good sailor ought to do. The wisdom of this course was presently apparent, for by and by the lurching became less disturbing, and when the day broke the sky was free of clouds, only a snapping northwest breeze was blowing, and all about us, as we approached the northern shore of Superior and the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William with their huge grain elevators, was the fair Land of the Sky Blue Water indeed.

It was at its best. The afforested islands were a blend of autumn colors, the water was of a true sky blue, the Etruscan tint once more beautified the deep skies and the rich scent of fir and spruce was in the air. The atmosphere was as limpid as the crystal air of an Alpine hillside, and the great Thunder Cape limned clearly in the distance, almost as Gibraltar, seen from the hills above Tangier. The unpeopled shores with their virgin woods, yet secure from spoliation, seemed to hold vivid memories of Hiawatha and his people, and the soft melody of the unforgettable ballad seemed almost to be wafted from them across the sparkling water.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

IN PARIS and numerous other cities of France a tax is levied upon pianos, harmoniums, organs and mechanical orchestras. One of the members of the Parisian Municipal Council has been making vigorous efforts to have the tax annulled, on the ground that it imposes additional expense upon parents who would have their children learn music. But there appears to be little prospect of these efforts being successful, since the tax brings in a revenue of 4,000,000 francs ($160,000) annually, which is requisite, unless other taxes are imposed, for balancing the municipal budget. All instruments used by professionals are exempt from this levy, and the city records reveal that no fewer than 15,000 instruments are free from tax on this account. The tax has been levied in Paris since 1920, and since the passing of a national law in 1926 authorizing municipalities to enact similar legislation, many of them have taken advantage of this opportunity to increase their revenues. Since professionals are free from this tax, it is the amateurs who must pay. To flat dwellers without a taste for amateur music, this appears to be only justice.

Musical Instruments Taxed

* * *

The American Library in Paris has recently had its collections on psychology and the history of philosophy greatly increased through the donation by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of almost 1000 volumes on these subjects. Professor Baldwin has been a member of the American colony in Paris for twenty years. He formerly was on the faculties of Princeton and Johns Hopkins Universities and has also lectured at Oxford and in the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales at Paris. He is a "correspondant" of the Institut de France, having succeeded William James in the Academy of Moral and Political Science in 1910.

Philosophy Books Given to Library

* * *

Already people are beginning to talk about celebrating the second centenary of a cedar tree which stands in the Jardin des Plantes. It was planted by the famous botanist, Bernard de Jussieu, in 1734. A good many legends have grown up around the old tree, including one story to the effect that Jussieu himself brought it from Syria and deprived himself of water in order to keep it alive during his desert journey; but the fact is that the tree has grown from a sapling presented to Jussieu by the botanist Sloane, then the head of Kew Gardens, London. Another story has it that Jussieu, while carrying the sapling through the streets of Paris in a flowerpot, dropped his treasured burden. He is said to have gathered up the soil and packed it round the sapling in his hat, thus completing his journey to where the tree now stands.

Cedar Tree Near 200th Birthday

* * *

A plan is on foot to equip every small town hall and city hall in France with a radio receiving set. The project is being recommended as of the greatest assistance in radiocasting information concerning details in the administration of new laws, and educational programs would also be widely disseminated through this channel. Lectures on agriculture and market information would probably have an important part in the program. The supplementary installation of equipment for transmission of photographs and fingerprints, known as the Belinograph, would be used to assist the police in checking crime. About 40,000 installations would have to be made before the system could be called complete. Municipalities which could not afford to purchase a radio set by means of their own funds might be granted a subvention by the state.

A Radio Set for Every Town Hall

* * *

A decree issued somewhat more than a century ago gives a precise list of those names which French parents may legally bestow upon their children. But tastes in names have changed considerably since Napoleon's day, and some people are beginning to feel that this rigid limitation placed upon their ingenuity is without reason. Protests are not infrequently made, but the decree remains the same. Recently, some objections were made when the City Hall of the Fourteenth Arrondissement refused to register a child under the name of Helyett, which was presumably taken from Audran's light opera. The official who forbade the registration was quite within his rights, for this name does not appear on the official list of those sanctioned. A good many of the names on the list are borrowed from classical antiquity, and have not been popular with parents for a good many years. During the World War, some parents wished to name their children after distinguished soldiers, but met with difficulties. It is said that someone who wished to honor Joffre by naming his daughter "Joffrette" failed to gain official permission.

What Name May Your Child Have?

* * *

In order to make civil marriage ceremonies somewhat more dignified and a little less coldly official, a provincial town has introduced into the room of the town hall where they are held a gramophone, which at the proper moment can be depended upon to burst forth with the Wedding March of Mendelssohn. The plan appears to be a good one, and other towns may well attempt to provide civil marriages performed under their auspices with something of the charm which accompanies religious ceremonies. The city of Brussels is said to do extraordinarily well in this respect by those who seek its official sanction for their union. Since modern music is barred from French churches, "Emile" (the Paris music critic of The Christian Science Monitor), writing in the Paris newspaper Excelsior, suggests that present-day composers will welcome this opportunity of finding a new "lay" outlet for their compositions by the "sonorization" of civil marriages.

"Sonorization" of Civil Marriages

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Example or Precept?

THE gist of the conclusions reached by the child welfare conference at Washington is said to be that "good habits are easier caught than taught."

A good deal can be taught in the schools. The churches can teach morality and religion, and parents can add their instruction. But always example means more than precept.

This is particularly true in family life. It is not so much what parents tell the children they should do, as it is the example set by the parents, which forms their children's character.—*Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.*